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JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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THE Indian now begins to assert himself again, and to claim a respectable space in the weekly records of military movements. We are now approaching the red men with the olive-branch in one hand and a carbine in the other. To the descendants of UNCAS we leave the choice. Their determination will be various. Some tribes will take peace and "protection." Others, more spirited, and perhaps more blood-thirsty, will still refuse to bury the hatchet. Many of the tribes have been engaged in larger or lesser hostilities against our settlers during the Rebellion. While some undoubtedly "strike for hope of booty, some to defend their all," there are others sanguinary enough "to battle for the joy they feel to see the white man fall." With these last, and indeed, with all who prefer to test the virtues of the tomahawk rather than the mild influence of the calumet, it may go hard. The chiefs and head men of the Apache, Camanche and Kiowa tribes of Indians of the Upper Arkansas, and the Arrapahoes now south of the Arkansas River, have agreed with United States Indian Agent Colonel J. H. LEAVENWORTH, and with Brevet Major-General JOHN B. SANBORN, commanding the District of the Upper Arkansas, to cease all acts of violence or injury to the frontier settlements, and to the travellers on the Santa Fé road and other lines of travel, and to remain at peace. They also agree to meet on the 4th of October at Bluff Creek, about forty miles south of the Little Arkansas, such commissioners as the PRESIDENT of the United States may appoint, for a perpetual peace between our Government and the various tribes. They also agree to use all their influence with the Cheyenne Indians now south of the Arkansas River, and induce them to join in this perpetual peace, and if they do not, they will compel them to cease all acts of violence toward the citizens of the United States, or runners from their country. This agreement is signed by LITTLE MOUNTAIN, LONE WOLF, HEAP OF BEARS, WHITE BEAR, KICKING EAGLE, BEAR-RUNS-OVER-A-MAN, all chiefs of Kiowas; by OVER-THE-BUTTES, TEN BEARS, EAGLE DRINKING, HORSE BACK, IRON MOUNTAINS, WITCHITA, BUFFALO HOOFF, RAW HIDE BLANKET, all chiefs of Camanches; by POOR BEAR, chief of Apaches; and by BIG MOUTH, chief of Arrapahoes. From euphonistic reasons, and regard for the jaws of gentle readers, we refrain from reproducing titles of the above (copper) colored gentlemen in the original.

In consideration of this agreement General SANBORN agrees, on the part of the Government, to suspend all acts of hostility toward the various tribes above mentioned, so long as they observe in good faith the stipulations and agreements. The Northern bands of Indians still continue hostile, and small war parties are out from the Southern tribes, in ignorance of the above agreement. Escorts must therefore still be furnished for stages, trains, &c., though they may be smaller than heretofore. They will, however, be equally vigilant. Commanding officers of posts are allowed to permit friendly Indians to visit their posts in the same

manner as other persons, care being taken not to allow them to come in large numbers, or to loiter about the posts or the camps of the troops.

Probably the troops of the large expedition now organized under General SANBORN, will be mustered out, after the final treaty is arranged. Major-General DODGE is on his way to Fort Kearney and Fort Laramie. He thinks the Indians can be kept in subjection with the forces now at his command, although the number of hostile Indians on the plains is estimated at twenty-five thousand. The escort to the Butterfield expedition is composed of companies H, and I, Third Wisconsin Veteran Cavalry, commanded by Captain POND and Lieutenant REBSTINE, and companies A, and F, of the Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Cavalry, commanded by Captains McMICHAEL and SCHNELL—the whole under the command of Major J. L. PRITCHARD, of the Second Colorado Cavalry. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Thirty-second regiments of Illinois Volunteer Infantry, composing part of the Second brigade, Fourth division, Seventeenth Army corps, commanded respectively by Lieutenant-Colonels GILMAN, COPELAND and ENGLISH, under command of Brevet Brigadier-General HALL, passed through Marysville on the 7th instant, bound West to Fort Kearney.

The wagon road party under Colonel SAWYER, from Sioux City, arrived at Fort Conner, on Powder River, after many hardships, in a destitute condition. They report the route by Nimeraza and White Rivers impracticable. They were sometimes two days without water. The Indians attacked them several times, but were driven off. The party lost three killed, among them Colonel SAWYER's brother. The route to Montana from this place, via Fort Conner, Powder River and Clark's Fork, following the east base of Big Horn Mountains, is reported practicable. It cuts off 450 miles of the distance by the old trail. Plenty of wood, water and grass are said to be had on the route, which is very direct. The post for Powder River is located on this route. Fort Washita has been entirely destroyed by fire. One report says it was fired by a white man who had been ordered to leave by Governor COLBERT. Another report says it was STAND WATIE'S Indians.

A Commission, consisting of NEWTON EDWARDS, Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian affairs of Dakota Territory; EDWARD B. TAYLOR, Superintendent for Northern Superintendency; Major-General CURTIS, Brigadier-General SIBLEY, HENRY H. REED, of Iowa, and OWEN GUERNSEY, of Wisconsin, have been appointed by the PRESIDENT to negotiate, under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, treaties of peace with several tribes of Sioux and Cheyennes of Upper Missouri, and any other tribes in that region who have recently been engaged in hostilities against the United States. The Commission will meet at Council Bluff on the 10th inst., and proceed to Fort Rice, where the council will be held on the 15th of October, couriers having been sent to the different tribes of Indians, notifying them to meet there at that time.

In General AUGUR's Department, the First Maine heavy artillery and the Second District of Columbia are to be mustered out at once. The former has been on garrison duty in Washington, and the latter at Alexandria. Orders have also been given to muster out the Ohio Union Light Guard, Lieutenant JAMESON commanding, which has been President JOHNSON's body-guard since the death of Mr. LINCOLN.

A detachment of the Provisional cavalry, under Captain N. S. HILL, formed from the Veteran Reserve corps, will be detailed for that duty hereafter. The Eighty-first New York was mustered out at Fortress Monroe on the 2d. Under the order reducing the numbers of staff officers, four officers have been relieved from General AUGUR's staff, namely: Colonel J. F. KENT, who is ordered to West Point as a military instructor; Major R. C. CHANDLER, to report to General DENT, commanding the garrison of Washington; Captain W. H. A. KREBBS, Chief of Ordnance, and Captain ST. ALBS, Aide-de-camp, the two latter to return home and report to the Adjutant-General by letter. Captain A. R. CUTLER, Assistant Quartermaster, formerly on duty with Colonel ALEXANDER, Chief of the Engineer Department, and Captain J. M. RENO, Quartermaster of DE RUSSEY's division, have been relieved from further duty in this department. The clerical and detective forces of the office of the Provost-Marshal-General of the defences north of the Potomac, have been reduced. The detective force was composed principally of enlisted men, who have been ordered to their regiments. The various courts-martial so long in session in Washington, are dissolving. The one of which General SWETZER was President, lately separated.

While the Volunteer force diminishes, the Regular Army increases, though not very fast. There has lately been an increase of recruiting among returned Volunteers. The Sixth cavalry has been ordered to California or the West. It has received four or five hundred recruits from late Volunteers within two months. Some other Regular regiments, which have filled up lately to over five hundred, will be ordered West.

The Quartermaster-General announces that all the surplus Government animals will be disposed of during the present month. About five thousand horses and ten thousand mules will be offered. The temporary frame hospitals and other buildings located in Washington and vicinity are now being sold. The lumber brings about two-thirds of its original cost. It is probable that only one of the hospitals, the Harwood, will be retained. Its site is spoken of as a good one for the asylum ordered by Congress for disabled soldiers and seamen. Captain VOSS has turned over about twenty warehouses formerly used by the Subsistence Department, preparatory to concentrating the entire subsistence dépôt in the monument yard. The Government bakery has also been transferred to the same place. All the buildings used by this department will be vacated as soon as proper arrangements can be made.

Acting Second Comptroller BUCKINGHAM has decided against the question, whether officers capturing horses from guerrillas and afterward turning them over to the United States and taking receipts therefor are entitled to compensation to the amount of the value of said animals. Many Regular officers are considerably vexed at a decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, who has issued instructions to the Paymaster-General to withhold from Regular officers, for the present, the benefits of the act of Congress granting three months' extra pay to Volunteer officers below the rank of brigadier-general, who served until the end of the war. At that time there were many Regular officers of inferior grade, who were performing the duties of colonels and lieutenant-colonels of Volunteers, and as such considered themselves justly entitled to the extra pay. Colonel FLAHLER, ordnance officer of the War Department, has returned from a tour

through the South, where he has been engaged in disposing of ordnance stores captured from the Rebels. A large amount has been shipped to arsenals at the North, and a great deal, especially on the Mississippi, has been found worthless, and condemned. The total number of naval prize claims presented at the Fourth Auditor's Office for adjustment in the month of August last was 2,506, of which 1,738 were duly settled by the payment of \$182,532.20.

The Navy Department dispatched from the Washington Navy Yard lately a gunboat to proceed via the river St. Lawrence to Detroit and the lakes. Five thousand more cavalry horses have accumulated at Giesborough, and will soon be distributed about the country and sold. Orders have recently been issued from the War department mustering out the following companies, batteries and regiments: Colorado—Independent battery. Illinois—Forty-ninth, One Hundred and Twentieth, One Hundred and Fifty-second, One Hundred and Nineteenth infantry, and COGSWELL'S battery. Indiana—Forty-sixth, Forty-ninth, One Hundred and Fifty-third infantry, and First, Third and Seventeenth batteries. Kansas—Company G, Eleventh cavalry. Kentucky—Fourteenth, Thirty-ninth, Fifty-third, Twenty-fourth, Fifty-fifth infantry, and Seventeenth cavalry. Louisiana—Company K, First cavalry. Maine—First and Fifth batteries. Missouri—Fifty-first infantry, and batteries A, F and I, Second light artillery. Massachusetts—Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth (colored) infantry. New York—Fifth battery artillery, and Fifth cavalry. Ohio—Fifty-ninth infantry, and Seventeenth battery. Pennsylvania—Three companies One Hundred and Ninety-fifth infantry, and Twelfth and Fourteenth cavalry. Rhode Island—Battery D, First light, and Battery A, Third heavy artillery. Tennessee—Ninth mounted infantry. Wisconsin—Thirtieth infantry. U. S. Colored Troops—Twenty-sixth, Thirty-second and One Hundred and Second infantry. During August, 6,467 applications for soldiers' claims were filed at the Central Office of the Sanitary Commission in Washington, and \$65,000 collected gratuitously. The agency there employs twenty-five clerks in the examination and adjustment of soldiers' claims for back pay, pensions, bounty, prize money, etc. During August, over 12,000 letters were received and forwarded by the office; and of all similar claims brought against Government from every source, more than one-half are presented by the Sanitary Commission.

The PRESIDENT, what with pardons and politics, with bilious fever and with trips down the Potomac, might be thought to have enough on his hands. He finds leisure, however, to entertain delegations of all sorts of people. According to the various reporters, the reception committee of the National Base Ball Club lately accompanied the Atlantics to the White House and obtained an interview for them with the PRESIDENT, "although a host of people were already 'awaiting an audience.'" The Hon. A. P. GORMAN, postmaster of the United States Senate, introduced the visitors in a brief speech; to which the PRESIDENT replied, "thanking the visitors for the honor 'they had conferred by calling upon him; after which 'he shook hands with them, and they proceeded on 'a tour of inspection of the different departments.'"

In General TERRY's Department of Virginia, which is generally pretty stirring, there is little of military interest, though the political world is still heated. A convention lately held in Richmond passed resolutions in favor of "that perfect and constitutional restoration of the Union which the war was professedly 'waged against the seceding States to effect.'" They resolved also that they had "witnessed with just indignation the persistent and wicked efforts of a portion of the press and people of the Northern States 'to brand the people of the South with perfidy and 'insincerity in the honest attempts they have made, 'and are making, to resume their former relations 'with the Union.'" A New York *Herald* correspondent seems not to be greatly touched by these sentiments, and even commits the fault especially aimed at by the resolution, by scrutinizing the record of the managers of the meeting, as follows:

The venerable JAMES LYONS, father of the president of the meeting, and one of the foremost speakers, who publicly threatened just anterior to the Federal occupation, and was as publicly applauded for the remark, "I will wade in Yankee blood up to my arms before I will 'permit the detested Yankees to enter this beloved capital,'" said yesterday evening, "We have done nothing to forfeit our rights in the 'Union.'" Again, he said, "If a revolution ever does take place in

"this country, it will begin, if it does not end, at the North, and 'Southern men will have no responsibility for it.'" A committee of three was appointed to wait upon the President of the United States, and invite him to visit Richmond. Of this committee Mr. WILLIAM H. MACFARLAND is chairman. MACFARLAND was a member of the convention which, passing the ordinance of secession, took Virginia unwillingly out of the Union; a member of the Provisional Confederate Congress, and a candidate for the permanent Congress of the Confederacy from the Richmond district, beaten by ex-President JOHN TYLER, in the canvass for which MACFARLAND said:—"My cry is for 'eternal separation—eternal separation between this people and all 'north of the Susquehanna.'"

General TERRY has made the new District of South-eastern Virginia, to be commanded by brevet Major-General A. J. H. TORBERT. The District will consist of the counties of Princess Anne, Norfolk, Nansemond, South Hampton and Isle of Wight. General TORBERT, however, has come North on a thirty days' furlough, and General WARREN commands in his absence. A Board of inspectors has been appointed by General O. L. MANN, of Norfolk, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel HERMAN SELIGSON, Ninth Vermont battery, and Captain M. WILLIAMS, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, to inspect the Provost-Marshal's office and buildings, hard-labor prisons, guard-houses, and camps. They are to make a thorough and minute examination, and report in writing. General MANN has inspected the railroad track of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad. Trains will soon commence running on this road between Portsmouth, Virginia, and Weldon, North Carolina. The Board of Commissioners appointed by General MILES, by instruction of the Secretary of War, to investigate the past and present management of Hampton and Fortress Monroe Hospitals, has been in secret session. It is said on good authority that the Government will not lose a great deal by the Norfolk swindle, or by the operations of any of the officers of the entire Pay Department. This, if true, is consolatory to tax-payers. General CARROLL, in command of the District of Northern Virginia, has established his headquarters in the Rappahannock House, Fredericksburgh, succeeding General J. M. HARRIS, in command.

In General RUGER's Department of North Carolina, the conflict of jurisdiction spoken of last week, as existing between himself and the Provisional Governor, is not yet decided. Raleigh is gradually emerging from military rule. The Fourth New Hampshire, Third, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York, have all recently left for home, to be mustered out. Only two Western regiments now remain in Raleigh. In General GILLMORE's Department of South Carolina, Generals HATCH, SCAMMON and BEALE have been relieved, and Generals AMES and DAVIS have been appointed to District commands. General W. T. BENNETT has temporary command of the Charleston District (late HATCH'S) until the arrival of General AMES. Most of the Signal corps at Charleston have already been mustered out. General MEADE visited Charleston and Hilton Head, in his late tour of inspection through his division of the Atlantic, and has since returned to his headquarters.

In General J. B. STEEDMAN's Department of Georgia, we are happy to record the brevet appointment of Major-General BRANNAN as Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, to date from March 15, 1865. Captain W. A. COULTER, General BRANNAN'S Assistant Adjutant-General, has been appointed Brevet Major of Volunteers. The Eighth and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, with the Fourteenth Maine, having been mustered out of service, embarked on the steamer *Continental* at Darien, Ga., on the 30th ult., the first to disembark at Baltimore and proceed by rail to Davenport, Iowa. The Fourteenth Maine proceeds by same steamer to Portland, Maine. The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, and Seventy-fifth New York have been mustered out, and have left for New York. All the guns of Fort Jackson, Battery Lee and Thunderbolt, have been conveyed to the ordnance dépôt in Savannah.

General BRANNAN has been ordered to report to General STONEMAN, commanding Department of the Tennessee, but awaits the action of General STEEDMAN in relieving him from command in the District of Savannah. Brigadier-General STEVENSON, ordered to report to General STEEDMAN, arrived at Savannah by the *Ariadne*, on the 28th ult. Colonel KIMBALL, Twelfth Maine, has been assigned to the command of the sub-District of the Altamaha, the second sub-District of the District of Savannah. EDWARD J. HAR-

DEN, ex-judge of the Rebel District Court of Georgia, charged with confiscating the property of many citizens, was arrested, and on giving bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, was released on parole, not to leave the city. Ex-Governor MAGRATH, confined at Fort Pulaski, is engaged to a lady of Savannah. She visited her lover lately in company with a clergyman, but destroyed the possible romance of the affair by not having the nuptials performed in prison. C. P. LESLIE, a politician from New York, was arrested by order of General STEEDMAN.

General STEEDMAN has issued an order not allowing express agents, postmasters, and carriers, to deliver letters to persons who have not taken the oath in his department. Major-General JOHN H. KING has been appointed commander of the Department of Augusta.

In General THOMAS'S Division, the Regular brigade, Army of the Cumberland, has been broken up by Special Order No. 56, headquarters military division of the Tennessee, dated August 18th, 1865, and the regiments composing it are ordered to the following stations, viz: the Fifteenth infantry to Mobile; the Sixteenth infantry to Nashville; the Eighteenth infantry to Louisville; and the Nineteenth infantry to Augusta, Ga.

In Mississippi, General SLOCUM and General OSTERHAUS on the one hand, and Governor SHARKEY on the other, have had some disputes concerning powers comments on which we have made elsewhere.

Major-General WOOD, in his Department of Alabama, has hitherto been singularly fortunate in his relations with Provisional Governor PARSONS, no difficulty or conflict of jurisdiction, we believe, having arisen between them. General WOOD has issued an order forbidding the movement of cotton in Alabama from the plantations or warehouses for the present. Governor PARSONS has issued a proclamation against cotton and horse stealing, and providing for the reorganization and sitting of the Courts, with special views to the suppression of those crimes.

In the Department of the Missouri, General POPE has had some spirited correspondence with Judge BREWER concerning forty-nine Indian ponies seized by the military as stolen property, and by them detained, against the order of the civil court. Lately, reference was made to the wagon train going to Fort Leavenworth from Washington. It has started with 500 wagons. Within a few weeks two other trains, of 500 wagons each, will start from Cincinnati and Louisville respectively. The time of journey for the Washington train is estimated at from ten to twelve weeks. Over 3,000 animals are in the train. The forage of beasts, with wages and rations of men, and other expenses, will probably bring the cost of the train between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

In General McDOWELL'S Department of the Pacific, the occasion of the muster out of the battalion of Mountaineer California Volunteer infantry is taken to commend them, and their commander, Lieutenant-Colonel S. G. WHIPPLE, for the valuable services they and he have rendered the country in connection with the suppression of the Indian hostilities in the District of Humboldt.

MASTER AND MAN.

THE SIGNAL CORPS.

"We cannot now recall a single instance in which its labors have been of any practical value."

CHARLES A. DANA, late Assistant Secretary of War, Newspaper article.

FORTRESS MONROE, }
January 17, 1865—10 P. M. }

"The PRESIDENT:

The enemy's force in the fort was over twenty-two hundred. The conflict lasted for seven hours. The works were so constructed that every traverse afforded the enemy a new defensive position from whence they had to be driven. They were seven in number, and the fight was carried on from traverse to traverse for seven hours.

"By a skillfully directed fire, thrown into the traverse one after another as they were occupied by the enemy, Admiral PORTER contributed to the success of the assaulting column. By signals between himself and General Terry, at brief intervals, this fire was so well managed as to damage the enemy without injury to our own troops."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Official Report, Capture of Fort Fisher.

AMERICAN CAVALRY IN THE MEXICAN WAR.*

Put a man on horseback, and he becomes another person—more lively, energetic, active, superior, imperious. The very sense of having a noble animal completely under his control, and depending on his will for its motions, the very physical exaltation of a few feet above the pedestrians who are on the common level; finally, the exhilaration of rapid and graceful motion, added to a score of petty incidental influences, make the horseman feel himself, for a moment, superior to all footmen. Of course, other things being equal, the cavalryman is supposed to have a wider range of skill and soldierly accomplishment than the infantryman, though he may be no braver, nor steadier, and in general, he will have been less exposed to danger. Besides his own work as a soldier, he has the care and management of a horse in campaign and battle. Hence the cavalry service ranks above the infantry service.

Perhaps to this peculiar attraction there is for mounted service, to this very spirit and impulse excited in the man who finds a petty throne in his saddle, may be traced many of the excellencies and many of the faults of all cavalry. Cavalry in general have more primary dash but less endurance and less steadiness than infantry. Their duties ordinarily are such as demand quick, alert action, and brilliant performance. DRUCKER says "cavalry ought to have the feeling that it is destined to the execution of extraordinary actions on the field of battle." In our service, the cavalry experience has been "extraordinary," though perhaps not in the sense intended by this writer. In the strict use of cavalry, so far as charging on the battle-field is concerned, our own have had comparatively little experience. Not little compared with the mounted service of other nations, but little compared with the other service they have performed. But they have made themselves famous by raids or expeditions through the Southern country which will live forever in history. In several instances, and particularly in Virginia, the cavalry have also gone through some splendid engagements. But one cannot help noticing the great improvement in the fighting qualities of the cavalry by their last year's practice. Scores of instances were recorded by the JOURNAL, in which our cavalry were reported to have been routed by inferior numbers of Rebel infantry, in the tangled woods and swamps of Virginia; and scores of instances occurred, also, in which our infantry routed superior numbers of Rebel cavalry. Neither our cavalry nor the Rebel could be expected to contend with infantry and artillery. But there is no question that our cavalry grew, at last, to be vastly superior to that of the Rebels. When SHERIDAN took it in hand, it was almost amusing to notice the astonishment with which the cavalrymen found how they were shoved into battle. GRANT's instructions to SHERIDAN at the battle of the Wilderness, are said to have been "to find the enemy and whip him." The words are so characteristic of GRANT, and correspond so nearly to the "instructions" he often gave his officers, and to the "strategy" he employed himself, that, if the story is not true, it is well invented. SHERIDAN did find the enemy, stretching out on our left flank, and though he did not whip him, yet he got his own cavalry into fighting trim, and afterwards led it to be of the greatest service. The last movement of SHERIDAN's cavalry was its greatest. And its march from Winchester to White House, and from White House to Dinwiddie, to turn LEE's right, and its part in the engagements and final pursuit, are worthy of the greatest praise.

The volume whose title is quoted below, is a history of the United States cavalry. Its author, Colonel BRACKETT, as Major of the First cavalry, Colonel of an Illinois cavalry regiment, Chief of Cavalry of the Department of Missouri, and Special Inspector of Cavalry in the Department of the Cumberland, has made himself competent for his work. Before the war he was on duty in Mexico, in Texas, and in frontier service against the Indians. During the war, he made the Atlanta campaign, and several others. He has a practical knowledge of all the details of his profession, besides a flowing and clear historical style. The record does not come down later than the 1st of June, 1863, since which time the cavalry has won its brightest laurels. Only a few pages, moreover, are given to the early exploits of our cavalry. But, considering the active operations of the writer during the time of its composition, the work is a very creditable, as well as a very welcome, addition to military literature. And, in its handsome style of publication, this handy treatise cannot fail of great favor. It is to be hoped that a second edition will at some time be published by the author, in which he will go back farther, and come down later, in his history, thus piecing out his excellent work at both ends.

Our dragoons may almost be said to have won their spurs during the Mexican war. We have fancied it would

be interesting to compare some of the cavalry achievements of those days with later ones, and accordingly propose to follow along from that point Colonel BRACKETT's history, with citation and commentary. Many officers will recall that, at the opening of Mr. POLK's Mexican war our cavalry force consisted of two regiments of dragoons—the First, under Colonel STEPHEN WATTS KEARNY, the Second, under Colonel DAVID E. TWIGGS, both excellent officers. One of the first skirmishes of the war proper occurred on the 24th of April, 1846, when Captain THORNTON, of the Second dragoons, while on a reconnoissance, got caught by the Mexicans in a corral, where he himself was killed and seventeen of his squadron either killed or wounded, including Lieutenant G. T. MASON. Captain HARDEE surrendered on receiving the command from THORNTON. Palo Alto followed, and then Resaca de la Palma. At the latter occurred the famous charge of Captain CHARLES A. MAY's squadron. It consisted of his own and LAWRENCE P. GRAHAM's companies, of the Second dragoons, and went across the ravine to charge one of the batteries playing upon our infantry. On receiving the order, it went down the road at a gallop, and, pulling up for a moment, when near RIDGELEY's battery, the latter poured in a tremendous supporting fire, under cover of the smoke of which, MAY plunged into the Mexicans, and rode them down at their guns. The mêlée scattered the dragoons, who rode about at random amongst the smoke, till MAY rallied a party and carried off General LA VEGA, under a severe fire from the Mexican infantry. It was one of the most gallant cavalry charges ever made in America, and brevets fell in showers upon the fortunate participants. MAY was brevetted lieutenant-colonel; GRAHAM, major; First Lieutenants RIPLEY, A. ARNOLD and O. F. WINSHIP, captains; Second Lieutenants ALFRED PLEASANTON and D. B. SACKETT, first lieutenants. This charge first made the fame of the cavalry.

Now, the one-year's volunteers came out, among them one cavalry regiment under Colonel HUMPHREY MARSHALL, from Kentucky; one under Colonel J. E. THOMAS, from Tennessee; two, under Colonels A. W. DONIPHAN and STERLING PRICE, from Missouri; one under ARCHIBALD YELL, from Arkansas; two from Texas (called "Texas Rangers") under Colonels G. T. WOOD and J. C. HAYS. TWIGGS and KEARNY became brigadier-generals, and HARNEY and MASON took their places respectively as colonels; Captain TRENER became major of the First dragoons and Captain E. V. SUMNER, of the Second; Colonel PERSIFER F. SMITH, a good soldier, was made colonel of a new regiment of mounted riflemen, which served, however, chiefly as dismounted riflemen, the horses being lost by shipwreck in the Gulf. Brevet Captain JOHN C. FREMONT, topographical engineer, was lieutenant-colonel, but never served with his regiment. The Second dragoons were engaged under TAYLOR in the capture of Monterey, and, meanwhile, FREMONT had made his handsome conquest of California, after a few engagements with cavalry. With his command of mountaineers and backwoodsmen, he had gone across the Rocky Mountains, and into a portion of Oregon. He was in considerable peril, when near the Pacific coast, from the Mexican General DE CASTRO. FREMONT determined to seize California, and attacked and conquered Sonoma. After leaving the latter place it was threatened again, when FREMONT hastened back on a fine forced march, riding with ninety men from Rio de los Americanos to Sonoma, between the afternoon of June 23d and 2 o'clock A. M. of the 25th. FREMONT had taken his course on his own responsibility, to protect American citizens and settlers from the outrages of Mexicans. He now learned of the declaration of war after he had beaten DE CASTRO and had driven him hundreds of miles. He heard, too, that Commodore SLOAN had taken all the Mexican ports. Commodore STOCKTON, who succeeded SLOAN, on the latter's retirement, from ill health, coöperated with FREMONT, and the conquest of California was soon completed.

Meanwhile, Colonel KEARNY had started from Fort Leavenworth, with eight companies of dragoons and some volunteers, for the conquest of New Mexico. Lieutenant-Colonel P. ST. GEORGE COOKE followed with a battalion of Mormons. The Regular dragoons were commanded by SUMNER. This "Army of the West" crossed the prairies westward on the military road in the summer of '46, and reached Santa Fé on the 18th of August. Here, hearing from STOCKTON and FREMONT that the war was over, KEARNY sent SUMNER with a portion of the dragoons to the States, and pushed ahead with the rest of his command. He had a sharp but successful skirmish near San Diego, where he was twice severely wounded. But he was now in desperate straits, himself wounded, and Captain H. S. TURNER in command. PICO's cavalry hung upon him, his provisions were gone, his mules exhausted, and his horses dead. But KIRK CARSON, Lieutenant BEALL, of the Navy, and an Indian servant, volunteered to go through to San Diego for aid from STOCKTON. At great hazard they succeeded, and navy reinforcements arrived, under Lieutenant

GREY, driving off PICO. Several other skirmishes took place in California between the dragoons and the Mexicans.

In January, 1847, a party of Arkansas cavalry, under Major BORLAND, and another of the First Kentucky, under Major GAINES and Captain CASIUS M. CLAY, 5 officers and 68 men, were quietly surrounded and captured in the hacienda, where they had encamped. A few days later, 17 more Kentucky cavalrymen were captured. On the 22d and 23d of February, "Old ZACK" fought his famous and bloodily-contested battle of Buena Vista, and a deadly combat took place between our dragoons and the Mexican lancers, the First Arkansas and First Kentucky being chiefly engaged. The former lost Colonel YELL and Captain PORTER, killed, and the latter Adjutant VAUGHAN, killed, besides several officers wounded. It was the hardest fight our cavalry had yet had, but they were victorious.

The Third regiment of dragoons was raised in February, 1847, under Colonel E. G. W. BUTLER, Lieutenant-Colonel T. P. MOORE, and, the same Congressional bill authorizing two majors, Lieutenant WILLIAM H. EMORY, of the Engineers, and LEWIS CASS, JR., of Michigan, were so appointed. EMORY declining, W. H. POLK, a brother of the PRESIDENT, was made major. Captain BEALL, Second dragoons, was made major of the First, and Captain P. ST. G. COOKE, of the First, major of the Second. Captain W. W. LORING became major of the Mounted Rifles. Above Vera Cruz, HARNEY's dragoons distinguished themselves, and, in a skirmish at the stone bridge of Morena, HARNEY ordered SUMNER across the bridge at a gallop. The Mexican lancers were routed, and Captains W. J. HARDEE and HENRY H. SIBLEY, and Second Lieutenants NEILL and OAKES, all of the Second dragoons, and Second Lieutenant CHAPMAN, of the First, got brevetted one grade each. At Cerro Gordo, the Mounted Rifle regiment behaved splendidly on foot, under command of Major E. V. SUMNER, Second dragoons. He fell, from a severe wound in the head, and Major LORING took command. The regiment lost 78, killed and wounded. HARNEY was brevetted brigadier-general; SUMNER, lieutenant-colonel; Second Lieutenants FROST, DABNEY H. MAURY, ALFRED GIBBS, and GEO. H. GORDON, first lieutenants. The Mounted Rifles soon after lost 40 or 50 men in a skirmish with guerrillas, on the way up to Puebla. No quarter was expected on either side in these fights with guerrillas, and the latter, at least, were very cruel to their captives. Their costume was picturesque, their horses small, but spirited and of good bottom. Colonel BRACKETT says of them:—

Their horse furniture consisted of a bridle made of white leather or horsehair, some of which were very beautiful, with an immense bit and curb, which was capable of breaking a horse's jaw by one jerk of the rider. The saddles were also very tastefully ornamented, generally with silver, with a high pommel and cantle. They also carried a long rope, or lasso, called by them a *riata*, and by our people a *lariat*. The men wore large broad-brimmed hats, which are most unpleasant things to wear in a wind, but which are excellent to shield against the sun's rays. Their jackets were made of leather, velvet, or cloth, and generally embroidered most elaborately by some fair seamstress. Their trousers were wide—open at the sides, which were buttoned up by long rows of silver or even gold buttons, and sometimes little bells. They had also tiny bells on their hats and on their immense spurs. Their weapons were a sword, carried under the left leg, whereby it was prevented from dangling about; a pistol or two; an escopet, or short musket, not generally very available; and their lasso, which they could throw with amazing dexterity and effect. They prowled about the American Army, annoyed our trains, murdered our soldiers when straggling, and cut to pieces such small parties as they were able to overpower.

At Contreras and Cherubusco, Colonel HARNEY's small cavalry brigade greatly distinguished itself. It consisted chiefly of the Second dragoons, with parts of the others, and of Volunteers. Major SUMNER again gained great credit for energy and gallantry. Captain PHILIP KEARNY gallantly led his squadron into the very entrenchments of the enemy, and lost an arm from a grape-shot. In the First dragoons, KEARNY was brevetted major, and First Lieutenant R. S. EWELL (who had two horses shot under him) and GRAHAM, captains. In the Second, First Lieutenant WM. STEELE (who, as officially reported, cut down three of the enemy with his sabre) and McDONALD were made brevet captains. In the Mounted Rifles, Captains GEO. B. CRITTENDEN and ANDREW PORTER, Second Lieutenants McLANE, JULIAN MAY, HATCH, GRANGER, PALMER, STUART and MORRIS, were advanced a grade by brevet, and so were several others in the various regiments. Under Major SUMNER, the brigade fought admirably at Molino del Rey, losing forty-four men and one hundred and four horses killed and wounded. SUMNER was made brevet colonel, and OAKES brevet captain. HARDEE was praised for maintaining order in his squadrons during its rapid evolutions. In entering the city of Mexico, the Rifles lost seventy-nine men. General QUITMAN's report praises "this efficient and splendid regiment" in high terms, both for their part in capturing the Chapultepec batteries, and as sharpshooters in the advance through the arches of the aqueduct. Major LORING, who commanded the Rifles, was brevetted colonel, and lost an arm at the assault on De Belen Gate; Captain SIMONSON was wounded, and made brevet major at Chapultepec; Captain BACKENSTOSS, wounded, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Captain TUCKER, wounded, brevet major; Captain ROBERTS, brevet major; Captain ANDREW PORTER, brevet lieutenant-colonel; Lieu-

* HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES CAVALRY. From the formation of the Federal Government to the 1st of June, 1863. To which is added a List of all of the Cavalry Regiments, with the names of their Commanders, which have been in the United States Service since the breaking out of the Rebellion. By ALBERT G. BRACKETT, Major First United States Cavalry; Colonel Ninth Illinois Cavalry, &c. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

tenants McLANE and MORRIS, brevet captains; Second Lieutenant RUSSELL, wounded, brevet first lieutenant; Lieutenants HATCH, GRANGER, PALMER (wounded), STUART and GIBBS, brevet captains.

So ended our cavalry exploits in the capture of Mexico. In order to complete the sketch, DONIPHAN's famous march of Missouri cavalry through Mexico to Chihuahua should be mentioned, with the affair at Sacramento, and so should STERLING PRICE's cavalry fight at Taos, in which he lost fifty-two, and the enemy about one hundred and fifty. So also should General JOSEPH LANE's various actions at Huamantla, Atlixco, Galaxara, &c., in the former of which Lieutenant THOMAS CLAIBORNE was brevetted captain. After the Mexican war came Colonel P. ST. GEORGE COOKE's celebrated and creditable march across to the Pacific when the first wagon road was made. Lieutenants ANDREW J. SMITH and GEORGE STONEMAN, since so distinguished, were along. The Mounted Rifles were sent to Oregon, under LORING, and, meanwhile, in 1850, HARDEE made a campaign against the Camanches and Apaches, in which STERN, OAKER, GRIER and others were distinguished. In 1851 and 1852, Colonel SUMNER made his march to the cañon of Chelly, in New Mexico. Colonel BRACKETT says that "in the cañon of Chelly, SUMNER's dragoons did not 'gather many laurels, though they did their duty; but the 'Indians were too wily for them, and, lining the sides of 'the pass, or cañon, they rolled down rocks, fired guns, 'and shot arrows at our troops, until they were glad to 'retrace their steps. It was, I believe, on this march that 'the song was composed by a soldier, which nearly all 'cavalrymen know, and which is sung to the tune of 'Stable-call.' It runs thus:

"Come off to the stables, all if you are able,
And give your horses some oats and some corn;
For if you don't do it the colonel will know it,
And then you will rue it as sure's you're born."

In other fights with Indians, till 1855, the names of Second Lieutenant JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, junior, of the Mounted Rifles, appears; and those of Captains FOUNTLEROY, EWELL and others are mentioned with praise by Colonel BRACKETT.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

We last week alluded to the history of "Twenty Months in the Department of the Gulf" just published by Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. H. DUGANNE, of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, who is, perhaps, better known as an author than a soldier, five published works appearing to his credit on the title page of this, his latest book, followed by the less definitely suggestive "etc., etc." It does not appear to have been the good fortune of Colonel DUGANNE to participate to any extent in the active duties of campaigning, his first introduction to the Rebel armies resulting in an unconditional surrender without a fight; but he has had a more extended experience of Camps and Prisons in the Southwest, and this experience he has woven into an exceedingly entertaining narrative. Graphic in style and sufficiently frank in the expression of opinion, his work is interesting for its descriptions of personal adventure, as well as for the criticisms it offers upon the management of affairs under the ill-starred administration of General BANKS. It is not difficult to discover the author's opinion of that master of proprieties who succeeded the bluff BUTLER, at New Orleans. Nothing was wanting, he tells us, in speaking of the Red River Expedition, but a chief. "For it is unhappily the fact that General BANKS, however capable as a financial or civil executive, has too little of that iron in his nature which is requisite for a great military leader. General BANKS is not a good Commander-in-chief. He will take care of his Army's subsistence, and he is equal to an intelligent comprehension of warfare; but he is not a Dictator, as every General charged with the responsibility of a Department or a Campaign ought to be. He cherishes the *suaviter in modo* to the neglect of the *fortiter in re*. Hence, where the General should be supreme, we find the staff omnipotent; where the Commander should ordain, we find the subordinates overruling. I need not dilate upon matter that is patent to the Army of the Gulf; but I might fill chapters with testimony which shows that our reverses and disasters in Louisiana have been the result of wrong-headed and arrogant intermeddling of staff-officers and other inferiors, who should have been kept in their position, under curb-reins, and, if necessary, under the whip of a Commander's discipline."

The criticisms made by Colonel DUGANNE upon affairs in the Department of the Gulf, are based to some extent upon personal observation, but more, apparently, upon facts with which he became familiar through other officers with whom he was brought in contact during his experience of prison life. Thus, of the Sabine Pass disaster, he learned the story from prisoners who arrived a few days afterwards to tell the story, "not officially, or in the choice language of 'special correspondents,' but with plain, rough emphasis, such as 'men use when they feel that their lives and honor have

"been trifled with by those who should have cherished 'both.'"

And from these accounts he draws the conclusion that the country was misled in regard to that affair, by "the same studied glozing of facts which deceived public opinion, though all the mishaps of Gulf affairs, from the loss of Galveston, on New Year's day, 1863, to the expulsion of our Grand Army from the Red River, and from all Western Louisiana, before New Year's day, 1865." Our two gun-boats struck their colors, and the enemy boarded them, he asserts, in sight of our Army and its Generals. Three hundred gallant soldiers and sailors were suffered to be carried away prisoners, without a shot being fired in the effort to rescue them.

Why? asks Colonel DUGANNE:

Why were they abandoned? Why were six thousand Federal troops, with arms and ammunition, with everything requisite for a successful assault of earthworks, permitted to remain on ship-board without an attempt to land them, for the dislodgement of our foes?

Why were not our soldiers landed from the transports, and marched, as they might have been, from their point of disembarkation, to the rear of the fort (a mile or two only), and thus thrown into position to compass and assault the earthwork on its undefended land side?

Will it be credited that our attacking gun-boats were captured, their crews driven off, and the whole expedition turned back, discomfited, by the resistance of forty-two men, working six guns, behind an earthwork?

Yet such is the case.

At Brashear City, too, one hundred determined infantry men, Colonel DUGANNE thinks, under a resolute commander, meeting the Rebels in line of battle, might have scattered the motley crew by a couple of well-aimed volleys. "Had there been common militia-organization; had 'a tithe of the able-bodied idlers of various camps been 'thrown upon the flanks of this Rebel rabble, with our 'howitzers trained upon their front, they must have bitten 'the dust, or surrendered, every one of them, before they 'could have gained our camp lines."

Of the general results of BANKS's operations of invasion, Colonel DUGANNE says:

The Rebel armies, it is true, fell back before the advance of General BANKS, when that Federal commander-in-chief made his rapid march from Brashear City up the Tché, ascending to Alexandria, and thence diverging to Fort Hudson. But when, I say they fell back, I say all that can be said. They were neither dispersed nor demoralized. Town by town, they contested our progress through the Tché country; abandoning Franklin after a hard-fought battle; evacuating New Iberia after destroying their flotilla and defences; retreating from Alexandria, only when Admiral PORTER's guns and mortars had rendered it untenable. But the numerical damage which they sustained was slight, and their war-spirit seemed to wax rather than wane before our advancing wars. No sooner did General BANKS wheel his Army Mississippiward, than this war-spirit blazed behind him. Partisans and guerrillas sprung up on his flanks ubiquitously. Nomad horsemen hung about and harassed his wagon-trains, made sorties on his rear-guard, captured his stragglers, ambushed his scouts. * * * General BANKS, re-crossing the Atchafalaya, abandoned all the lately-captured territory, to find his resources barely equal to the close investment of Fort Hudson.

The neglect and mismanagement which lost us Galveston are described by Colonel DUGANNE at length. After the capture of the place, no guns were landed for shore batteries; no earthworks thrown up; not a shot fired at the enemy's fortified camp, which, filled with active Rebels, strengthening its defences, seemed to laugh at us beneath its still defiant flag.

A railroad bridge two miles in length connected Galveston with the main land, and afforded ingress from the Rebel rendezvous continually. Hordes of enemies were swarming in from interior Texas. Not a gun was trained upon the railroad bridge; not a section of its timbers shot away. The town was left to be a daily resort of our plotting enemies, while boats plied every hour between the shore and fleet, and Rebel spies, disguised as wherry-men and farmers, were constantly supplying fish and fruit in exchange for Yankee greenbacks, and collecting scraps of information to subvert Confederate purposes.

MAORUDER's time had not been wasted during RENSLOW's farce of occupying Galveston. His forces had been marched through the deserted city, night after night; piloted across that railroad bridge so courteously left for their accommodation in the transit to Virginia Point. His heavy siege-pieces had been transported on that bridge to points which covered all the anchorage. His railroad ram, armed with an 8-inch Dahlgren gun, and mounted on a flat, was pushed across that bridge upon the rails, until it bore directly on the Harriet Lane. His cotton-bales, for breast-works, were conveyed by the same track. That railway bridge, which half-a-dozen Federal shells could have demolished at any hour, became a Rebel highway toward the recapture of Galveston.

When the moon went down, on New Year's morning, the scheme of politic MAORUDER sprang to execution. While our fleet lay at anchor, its flag-ships hard and fast on a sand-bar; while BURRELL's handful of infantry, with pickets compassing some two or three squares, were huddled in their quarters on a single barricaded wharf; the Rebels had already, despite of all Yankee vigilance, succeeded, under cover of night, in bringing down their heavy guns and field-pieces into the very city streets, as well as to commanding points above, below, and on a water-base of two miles and a half.

So, when the fight began, under grey obscurity of starlight, MAORUDER had six companies of dismounted dragoons, under PYRON, lying in wait with rifles, while a regiment of artillery with field-pieces took position on their flank at Fort Point. Further up, toward the city, and within its limits, other batteries were posted on the wharves. Six field-guns occupied the Centre Wharf; the railroad ram placed on the upper wharf; a battery was planted right in front of the barricaded wharf that sheltered BURRELL and his men. This battery was to cover an attempt to storm the barricade; a project entrusted to five hundred Rebels, commanded by artillery Captain COOK.

These dispositions had been made since sunset of the previous day; so well concerted were the Rebel plans, so actively the fellows worked, inspired by earnest treason. At half-past three o'clock, the centre gun was fired, as a signal, by MAORUDER. Rebel pieces then began to blaze along the water front. A simultaneous shower of rifle-shots was poured upon the barricaded wharf and at the warehouse used as quarters for our infantry.

But the Bay State boys, under their gallant officers, were safe behind the barricaded plank. After Lieutenant BROWELL had waved certain signals, as agreed upon with Captain WAINWRIGHT, to indicate that Rebels held the town, the colonel ordered all to lie down on the wharf. Our vessels now responded to the Rebel fire. The gunboat *Sacem* and the Harriet Lane delivered shot upon the town, but fired too high, their missiles crashing through the roofs of buildings. A tempest of balls and bullets now came dashing over the wharf, and presently the Rebel storming party hove in sight, wading through water to assault our barricade. They carried scaling ladders, and advanced in dark masses; their sharpshooters deployed to the right and left. Colonel BURRELL ordered bayonets to be fixed in preparation for a charge. His men stood up with pieces at a ready. They peered into the gloom, but could perceive only a waving shadow on the water. At that shadow they hurled a bright blaze, sending volley after volley from their muskets, fast as they might load and fire. The Rebels could not stand that leaden hail, but broke for cover of the neighboring buildings.

At this point of the conflict our enemies were repulsed everywhere. While BURRELL drove them from before his barricade, the *Chifton* and

Owaseo had been silencing the lower batteries. Fort Point was evacuated, and the cannon on the different wharves were dragged off at a gallop under charge of General SCURRY. Galveston became too hot for Rebel quarters.

Here it was that LEON SMITH, "quartermaster-admiral," came steaming down the harbor with his brace of cotton-boats, the *Neptune* and *Bayou City*. Heading for the Harriet Lane, they ran into her on either side, and poured a murderous fire upon her decks. Four hundred rifles and three hundred double-barreled shot-guns swept the vessel's deck from stem to stern. As WAINWRIGHT could not promptly cut his chains, he fought the ship at anchor like a hero. Such guns as might be brought to bear upon his foes did instant execution. The *Neptune* was quickly sunk, and the *Lane's* bows were turned upon the other boat, carrying away its larboard wheel-house by the shock. But overwhelming numbers, pouring unbroken sheets of musket flame upon the Federal vessel, from behind a cover of cotton bales, were not to be withstood. Gunners fell at every piece on board the *Lane*. Bold WAINWRIGHT, foremost of her staunch defenders, sank beneath a rifle shot. His First Lieutenant, LEE, was killed beside him. Then the Rebels swarmed over their cotton-clad batteries, and our men, unable to make further head, surrendered.

It was a crisis of the battle. At every other point the Rebels had been beaten. Even here, with WAINWRIGHT dead, and his fine vessel taken, it needed but a dash of our remaining gunboats to have saved the Harriet Lane and gained a victory. His *Neptune* sunk, his *Bayou City* grounded, LEON SMITH was master of the Harriet Lane, but he was still at the mercy of her consorts. Had the *Chifton* then attacked him he must have been lost. The Owaseo did indeed salute him with a passing broadside, but beyond this, no attempt was made against the Rebel Commodore.

It was not strange now that MAORUDER, foiled at every other point, withdrawing from the town front, and retreating under the fire of our brave infantry, should hail the lucky stroke of LEON SMITH as his salvation. Broad daylight now revealed the state of everything, and Rebel strategy succeeded Rebel ambushes. White flags were run up on the Harriet Lane, and SMITH dispatched two officers to RENSLOW's stranded flag-ship, demanding a surrender of the fleet, and giving three hours' time to treat upon the proposition. The boat conveying this insulting message visited our other gunboats likewise; and an interchange of visits, under flags of truce, consumed an hour or two; while half the time a fire of sharpshooters was kept up on the barricaded wharf, which BURRELL valiantly defended till he saw himself abandoned by the fleet, when he displayed a white flag also, and gave up resistance.

Thus the entire Texan coast was lost, the Rebel cause inspired and strengthened, and a Rebel army organized at once from crowds of volunteers. Thus old TOM GREEN, SIBLEY, PYRON, SCURRY, MAJORS, LEON SMITH, MAORUDER, BAYLOR, and a dozen other leaders, were enabled to inflate the Texan mind with overweening pride of State and personal superiority. The gate of the Confederacy was thus left open, as it had been during the war, for food and clothing, arms and men, to pour from Mexican borders over Texan highways, and through Louisiana rivers to the Mississippi banks, and thence upon our loyal frontiers. Weak and disastrous as our subsequent campaigns against the Texans have turned out to be, their miserable results may be traced back to that unhappy New Year's day of 1863, when, in the language of a gunboat officer, took place "the most disgraceful and cowardly action upon record."

Of the disastrous Red River campaign, a similarly graphic account is given, but we have not space for it here.

Of the death of the gallant Lieutenant ALEXANDER MCRAE, of the United States Army, we have the following account from a Texas Ranger, who was present at the battle of Fort Craig, which, as it appears, was far more disastrous to Rebel life and limb than our official accounts have ever been able to report:

"We just wanted to save that ar Fed," said the Ranger. "He foun't like a painter. It warn't no use; but he toed the line till all woe blue, Yank! He never giv in. He wor cl'ar blood!"

I inquired if MCRAE had been offered any terms before surrender. "Surrender!" echoed the Missourian. "General SIBLEY would ha' giv his best horse to save that Yank's life. You see we picked off them battery chaps like as if they wor stuck up at a turkey-shootin'. An' thar stood that Yank, MCRAE, sightin' his guns, an' never mindin' grape nor shell, nor bullets, more'n you'd mind a dose o' quinine fur fever an' agur. Thar he wor, when we'd killed every man of his command, and thar he wor when we charged on to him. 'Surrender, captain!' says General SIBLEY. 'You are a gallant man. I want to save your life!'"

"Then when him jos' smile, an' he riz his head up, an' p'inted to his breast'n body, thar wor kivered all over with shot holes, and bloody as a bullock."

"It's too late!" wor all he said; an' then he reeled an' fell across his gun. We lifted him up, but it wor no use. There wor a dozen mortal wounds, if thar wor one, in that ar Yank."

Such was the account which I received from this wild Missourian, concerning the death of that noble Union soldier, Lieutenant ALEXANDER MCRAE, of the Regular Army. He defended his pieces to the last—till all who had served them were killed or wounded—and then he sank down himself, the last victim upon an altar of sacrifice. General SIBLEY's victory was dearly bought, though he took the six pieces that have since served the Rebels in a hundred fights. But who shall say how much we lost in losing brave MCRAE! Peace to the loyal soldier's ashes! Undying honor to his memory!

COMMODORE JOHN C. LONG, U. S. N., died suddenly from disease of the heart, at North Conway, N. H., among the White Mountains, on the 2d instant. His funeral took place the next afternoon, at Exeter, N. H., and was attended by the following officers as pall-bearers:—Paymaster BRIDGE, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; Captains GOLDBOROUGH and PICKERING, Paymasters EMERY and THOMPSON, Surgeon GIBSON, and Captains BISHOP and STODDARD of the Marine corps.

Commodore LONG had, for several years, been afflicted with chronic complaints, which relieved him from active duty, at a time when by years of faithful service he had earned the right to enjoy retirement, even if his health had continued firm. He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1795, and entered the U. S. Navy in 1811, as a midshipman. From that hour, until disability compelled his release from professional work, he was almost constantly afloat, or stationed at Navy Yards; his sea service amounting to twenty-one years and three months; his shore duty to thirteen years; and for sixteen years he was unemployed. He participated actively in the engagements of the war with Great Britain, and was on board of the *Constitution* when she fought the *Java*. He commanded the steam-sloop *Saranne* when she was sent to bring KOSSUTH to this country; and the proper and decided stand he took to prevent the eminent Hungarian from compromising our Government, by revolutionary harangues at Marseilles will now be remembered to his credit. The Magyar was offended, and left the ship at Gibraltar. Commodore LONG left active service about five years ago, and resided at Exeter, N. H. His last command was of the Pacific Squadron.

COLONEL SUMNER CARRUTH, of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts regiment, has been brevetted brigadier-general.

THE BASIS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

SINCE Mr. JOHNSON has affirmed that the Rebel States still exist, those who support the Presidential scheme of State restoration must repudiate the doctrine of State suicide. But, for ourselves, we look upon the scheme itself as inconsistent with the continued existence of these States. In this scheme the PRESIDENT discriminates a number of individuals within a certain district, previously known as a State. He uses the name of the State to designate the locality, and speaks of the people of the State of this name. But he does not deal with these individuals as with a corporate body possessed of any supreme political power, whatever. He requires of them severally an oath, as of persons under subjection, and even a pledge not to use, for the recognition of slavery, such powers, if they should have them hereafter. We cannot admit that a State of the Union is nothing more, essentially, than a certain piece of territory with a certain name. When new States have been admitted into the Union, Congress did not simply, by statute, fix boundaries for so much territory of the United States, and give it a new name. The State was created in the assumption, by a corporate people of that portion of supreme political power which belongs to a State in our system. To this, Congress, under the Constitution, assented. Congress only designated, in the first instance, the individuals who should constitute this people. The corporate will to assume those powers was as essential as the assent of Congress. Congress could not impose State existence. But, except in the recognition of State limits, every thing in the Presidential scheme is inconsistent with State existence.

The individuals discriminated in the proclamations are to frame a Constitution, or, as the PRESIDENT more daintily puts it, are to amend the old one. The public, perhaps we should, in this connection, better say the country, has not been informed directly, whether in doing this the conventions are perfectly free or are fettered by conditions of restoration. We cannot say, with certainty, that the PRESIDENT does not expect Congress to pass a judgment on these constitutions. "Each House," when Senators and Representatives present themselves from these States, is to judge of "the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." (Cons. U. S., Art. 1, Sec. 5.) If in doing this the two "Houses" are to judge of the sufficiency of the constitutions under which they were elected, the course followed in the restoration of these States will be wonderfully like that pursued in the admission of new States. In the present instances the PRESIDENT will have accepted certain old boundaries and State names for the restored States and have discriminated the individuals who shall constitute the corporate people in each. But the two "Houses" of Congress, in severally approving or disapproving the new Constitutions, will, in fact, say whether this people shall or shall not assume the power of a State. Thus the PRESIDENT and the two "Houses" of Congress follow in their legislative action.

It is generally understood that these constitutions are not to be submitted to Congress for legislative sanction. In the case of new States, there is no State constitution until it has received this recognition from Congress, and the election of Senators and Representatives to each House must depend upon this constitution. This must always be supposed, even if the formal assent of Congress should not have preceded the State election. In the case of the restored States, the organization of the State government is to proceed as soon as the new or amended Constitution has been adopted by the convention, and Senators and Representatives are to be elected immediately thereafter. When these present themselves at the Capitol, claiming seats in the name of their State, the question may be, how far can the Senate and House of Representatives inquire into their political character? Their personal qualifications or disqualifications will be a small matter. The question is: What may be questioned? Some years ago a dispute arose as to the authority of "the broad seal of New Jersey" to determine whether certain persons should be received, in one or the other of the "Houses," as her delegates. But here the question may be whether there is any broad seal of these States.

But we may allow that neither the Senate nor the House may thus inquire into the existence of these States, and that they must recognize the authority of the new Constitution. Can it be said that these restored States will have framed their new constitutions independently, as a State ordinarily revises or changes its constitution, by a convention summoned for that purpose by its own State organs? Must it not now be understood that the PRESIDENT expects to pass judgment, himself, on the sufficiency of these new or amended constitutions? Has not Mr. JOHNSON, impliedly, at least, reserved the right to repudiate these constitutions, if they should not conform to the proposition that slavery was abolished by the late PRESIDENT's decree of emancipation?

It appears to us that in the case of these States, the PRESIDENT assumes to do all that Congress might do in the

case of new States, except that he does not declare the State boundaries or the State name. In fact, the PRESIDENT recognizes certain districts as District Territories of the United States, and then proceeds to organize in each a State of the same name. Nothing has been put forward in justification of this assumption of power. No argument, based on the theory of conquest even, has been presented to sustain it. The course taken seems to us to be even inconsistent with any application of the doctrine of military occupation; as we think we have shown in a former article.

It would appear that even those who advocate the extension of suffrage in the restored States to negroes, do not generally affirm the doctrine of State suicide, or if they do, they seldom openly accept the consequence, that the Rebel States became territory, subject to the legislation of Congress. They apparently acquiesce in the PRESIDENT's assumption of power, and argue that he should exercise it to give the suffrage without regard to color. Both the PRESIDENT and those who oppose him, on the so-called "radical" grounds, rely on the idea of conquest, or rather military occupation, as distinguished from permanent conquest. If the idea of permanent conquest is adopted, it would seem that the future of the States must be referred to Congress. Both those who support the Presidential scheme, and those who, as radicals, oppose it, seem to be impressed with an idea that the State, as a portion of earth's surface, having a certain name, must necessarily exist, and so there is a State and not territory of the United States, even though the people of the State may have ceased to hold the State powers. As if the State might exist physically, when its moral or political life has departed. From this idea it may seem that while there is no room for the jurisdiction of Congress as in territory of the United States, there is just enough of State left to be manipulated under the military power in such way as the PRESIDENT may think fit.

We can easily conceive that Mr. JOHNSON, or any one else in the Presidential chair, should be slow to accept the doctrine of State suicide, if it involves the consequences we have supposed. The idea of dealing with these States as with so many distinct sovereign principalities, each subject to a power entirely unlimited by any express law, and centered in his single hand, for an indefinite period; a period whose duration must in some degree depend on his single will; the idea of being the sole reconciler and adjuster of the results of a strife between distinct empires, for such it was if this theory of military occupancy is to be adopted, may well have its charms. It is not strange if it should have influenced Mr. JOHNSON. In all probability Mr. LINCOLN would have taken the same course in reference to reconstruction which Mr. JOHNSON has pursued. It may be acceptable to some of those who now are most dissatisfied with the PRESIDENT's course, to remind them that this method of treating with the Rebel States is only a continuation of Mr. LINCOLN's method in constructing State governments in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana. Certainly no one can say that had his life been prolonged, Mr. LINCOLN would have extended the franchise, in the States whose reconstruction is now considered, beyond the limits which he observed in the case of those States. As we ourselves do not profess to have been admirers of the late PRESIDENT's policy or no-policy, during his life-time, we should not feel bound to approve of his successor's, out of any consideration of consistency.

It may be more surprising that a larger portion of the advocates of negro suffrage do not openly accept State suicide and appeal to Congress. There may perhaps be a feeling that to do this might appear like a censure of Mr. LINCOLN's proceedings. But it may perhaps be that the friends of this basis of reconstruction do not care to have the propriety of extending the suffrage discussed in Congress, or that they hope to secure for it a foundation independent of all legislation. They do not now propose so much to submit it to the judgment of the National Government or of any department, as they claim that it is already a fact or principle of our public law, upon which the Executive must act. In this spirit they appeal to the constitutional guarantee of republican government to each State, and to the clauses in the Declaration of Independence affirming the equality of men by creation and the possession of inalienable rights.

In the August number of the *Atlantic Monthly* is an appeal for this extension of the franchise, entitled, "Reconstruction and Negro Suffrage," based on the doctrine that the Rebel States are extinct and must be renewed. Somebody, not particularly designated, is to extend the franchise without distinction of color. We have an intimation that the PRESIDENT is this somebody, and that he is to do this in virtue of powers belonging to what the writer calls the "Federal" Government. There is no indication that the National Legislature is to have anything to do with this matter of the franchise, or with anything else in the new State constitutions, unless it is when "each 'House' judges of the elections, etc., of its members. But these elections can only follow a determination of the franchise question. The writer tells us, 'when these conven-

tions have framed State constitutions, when their State governments are organized, and when their Senators and Representatives have been admitted into the Congress of the United States, then indeed they will be States entitled to all the privileges of Ohio and Massachusetts, and woe be to us if they are reconstructed on wrong principles.' This sounds very clear; but it is not much more explanatory of the difficulty than would be saying that, when they are States, they are States. The only argument that we can find about the power is that "Mr. JOHNSON has just the same right to say that negroes shall vote, as to say that pardoned Rebels shall vote." Which is well enough, for the little way it goes.

So we have *The Nation*, which on the 31st of last month reached the ninth number of its weekly issue. This paper is specially devoted to the negro future, and first of all to this extension of the suffrage. Yet we have examined it in vain for any statement of the fundamental point—who the somebody is who is to bestow the qualification. The PRESIDENT, apparently, is to be urged or admonished about it. But suppose either that he will or that he will not. Suppose he thinks that he can or that he thinks he cannot. What is to be done by the rest of the Nation, by people in general, whether he tries to or lets it alone?

There are numbers of excellent people who, when they individually have received certain doctrines as true, ethically right, or in a high degree politically expedient, attribute to them obligatory force, not only for themselves, but for everybody else. They never think to show that these doctrines are maintained by the legislative will of some holder of supreme political power. So too for them, often, even what ought to be fact, is fact. In this way we have had applied of late the guarantee of republican government, the Declaration of Independence, the doctrine of manifest destiny, necessity, liberty, loyalty, and other matters. This is the very subjectivity of the New England mind, which we have all heard of in times past.

But in this matter of reconstruction we do not care to know what is right or what wrong; what is or what is not expedient. We want, just now, to know who it is that has the power to say what persons shall vote in the States compromised by the Rebellion. Is it the PRESIDENT; is it Congress, the National Legislature; or is it an assembly of Brahmins in Faneuil Hall? First let us know who it is, as matters stand, that can decide the thing. Then, when he, or she, or they, have decided, we will either peaceably, as citizen subjects, or subject citizens, acquiesce; or we will, as those who are subject only to the rule of right, as we understand it, resist, try to have our way about it—and take the consequences. And this, anybody else may do as well. You may try to have things fixed your way in Russia, and so you may here. So far, at least, "it's a free country," as the serpent said to the man and woman in Eden.

We dismiss the question of right or wrong, expedient or inexpedient, on the supposition that we, individually, have no power or responsibility in the premises unless one of these alternatives is true:

1. That Congress, the National Legislature, has the power to decide the matter by statute.
2. That the country is now in a revolutionary state, and that this question is to be decided by force, independently of all constituted authority.

If Congress has this power, then we allow that it is our duty or privilege, as citizens or electors, to have an opinion as to the right or expediency. For, leaving out all question of the right of instructing Senators or Representatives, we may be called upon to vote in an election affecting the personnel of Congress, either directly or indirectly.

If the country is in the transition state of revolution, we must expect to be more or less involved in it personally. We may abandon all idea of getting supreme power for ourselves individually, but we may fancy that we can affect the location of the power in some other person or persons.

In either event, we should affect, at least, to be influenced by considerations of right and expediency.

We believe that, if the States compromised by the Rebellion still exist and are members of the Union, the PRESIDENT is wrong with his provisional governments, amended constitutions, and oaths and pledges from the electors, and that all imposition of conditions of restoration, such as requiring the prohibition of slavery, are altogether out of place. Whatever arguments we have to support this have been offered in our former articles.

If, however, these States have ceased to exist, as members of the Union, we believe the PRESIDENT has no power to give or limit the elective franchise, or to do anything whatever by way of making new States in the places of the old. If, however, he has the power we do not see what we are to do about it; unless, indeed, the PRESIDENT is to lead a revolution, in which we are all going to take our sides.

J. C. H.

The Eighteenth Regulars have arrived from Chattanooga to relieve the Ninth Michigan, at Nashville, Tenn.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

THE trial of HENRY WIRZ is making such rapid progress that it is hoped that the Government will be able to close the case on its part by another week. Nearly fifty witnesses have been examined thus far, and testimony covering about fifteen hundred foolscap pages has been put on record. And this in spite of the fact that the court has not been entirely regular in its sessions.

The testimony during the past week further confirms the statements made in regard to the almost incredible spirit of brutality which characterized the management of the Andersonville prison camp. THOMAS N. WAY, of Ohio, testified that for attempting to escape WIRZ put him in the stocks for four days; his head and feet were fastened in the stocks, his back on the ground, and his face exposed to the sun. He knew personally about the hounds, as he had been captured three or four times by them; a young fellow named FREDDY, seventeen years old, was caught by the foot and afterwards torn all to pieces by the dogs.

JOHN H. STEARNS stated that amputation was frequently performed, but he did not remember any case of recovery where it had been performed; the effect of the vaccination was syphilis, in some cases as marked in its character as that disease ever is. ABNER A. KELLEY testified that he saw a sick man at the gate with a sore on him as large as the crown of his hat, filled with maggots and flyblown; the man had been at the gate twenty-four hours; the sergeant asked Captain WIRZ to have the man carried to the hospital; "No," said WIRZ, "let him lie there and die;" the man was afterwards carried out a corpse. O. S. BELCHER that there was scarce enough room in the prison for men to stand upon; there were forty-two thousand prisoners there at one time; he had heard WIRZ say, he was killing more Yankees than those who were serving at the front; witness had seen twenty-five or thirty men shot over the dead line, and others fired into who were not over the dead line: JAMES H. DAVIDSON that WIRZ shot a man a short time after he assumed command of the prison; he was sick, lying on the ground, and asked WIRZ something, when WIRZ shot him; WIRZ remarked that he was killing more Yankees there than LEE was at Richmond; the witness had seen men starved to death; food was so scarce at one time that some of them picked up particles of food that had already passed through the system: OLIVER B. FAIRBANKS that he refused to be vaccinated, when Captain WIRZ cursed him, and punished him by putting him in the chain gang, and that in order to be released from the punishment he consented to be vaccinated; but after the vaccination was performed he washed the matter out with soap and water, and thus escaped the poisoning. He told others what he had done, and they washed out the poison in the same way. ROBERT MERTON, belonging to a Pennsylvania regiment, testified that he had seen Captain WIRZ wearing shirts sent to our prisoners by the Sanitary Commission; he saw one man receive seventy-five lashes for carrying onions into the hospital, and he saw WIRZ kick a sick man: FRANK MORTON that a colored man was whipped with two hundred and fifty lashes; he was stripped naked and laid upon a log and whipped all over; the man was afterwards ironed; he related the circumstance of a white man, who had blacked his face and mixed with the gang of colored men in order to make his escape; the man was discovered and whipped, WIRZ saying as the man blacked himself to be a negro, he would give him the negro's law, namely, thirty-nine lashes. The witness had seen twelve men together in the chain gang for an entire week; he had seen a man torn by dogs in a shocking manner; though nearly dead, the man was put into the stocks, and two days after the witness buried the man.

The testimony of others was substantially a repetition of the above, each specific form of brutality being established by numerous witnesses. The brutal spirit which prompted these deliberate acts of cruelty was shown also in such acts on the part of WIRZ as taking from a man the picture of his wife and stamping it into the ground, refusing with a threat to allow a prisoner to take a lock of hair from a dead comrade, and cursing and assaulting the helpless sick. The punishments inflicted were to some extent undoubtedly the ordinary rule of prison life; but the utmost limit of allowance for this, and for the difficulties attending the Rebel commissariat and their quartermaster's department, still leaves, as this testimony shows, a large balance, which can be charged only to the most heartless indifference to human suffering.

THE plan of the trial of the engines of the *Algonquin* and *Winoski*, as laid down, is to have the ships as precisely alike as possible in draught of water and every essential respect. For four days they will run the engines on a given quantity of coal, carefully noting results, then for four days more each vessel will be allowed to burn as much coal as she possibly can, no limit being stated. After this trial, lasting eight days, the ships will be fitted just as their designers desire, and they will proceed to Throgg's Neck and run a race around Fisher's Island and back. The circuit will be

made three times, by which time it is expected that all hands and the public will be satisfied. The following named gentlemen compose the board of examination:

Board of Naval Engineers.—Chief Engineers ROBERT DANBY, EDWARD FITHIAN, MORTIMER KELLOGG.

Board of Experts.—W. E. EVERETT, Novelty Iron Works; WM. WRIGHT, New York Works; Mr. BROMLEY, Fulton Iron Works; MIERS CORYELL, Dry Dock Works; C. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer; JOHN BAIRD, Consulting Engineer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, FOR THE YEAR 1864-65. Compiled by JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, JR., Secretary of the Chamber. This is a very interesting report for people in general, and a specially interesting one for those who are accustomed to draw inferences from statistics, and to read in tabulated commercial facts and figures indications of the prosperity or adversity of the country. Part First contains the reported proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce for the year, with various statistics of its lists of officers and members, its by-laws, and donations to its library. To this are appended the Reports of Special Committees, on various subjects, upon which discussion ensued in the proceedings. Part Second contains the usual Trade Reports, with one on New York Savings Banks, and many reliable statistics of trade and finance.

To us the principal interest of the book lies in its explanation and setting forth of the public discussions carried on by the merchants of the chief commercial city of the Union, upon the great Rebellion, during its progress. Amongst the important topics treated of are the trade regulations with Southern States, and especially with New Orleans and Savannah; Congressional legislation upon bankruptcy, duties, taxes, internal revenue; cotton confiscation; the cases of the *Kearsarge*, *Alabama*, *Aldermarle*, *Chesapeake* and *Florida*; an elaborate discussion of "emigration" for the purpose of enlistment in the Army; the action of the Chamber upon the murder of President LINCOLN; a report of the Executive Committee on national subjects pending in Congress; the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Great Britain; action on the national victories; on the reception of the remains of general officers fallen in battle; on relief for the citizens of Savannah; on international telegraphs. Besides, there are scores of important letters from official personages relating to the subjects already noted and kindred ones. It will at once be seen, therefore, that this record will become of great use to the historians of the war. It is carefully and skilfully prepared.

TAE KNIGHTLY SOLDIER. A biography of Major HENRY WARD CAMP, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers. By Chaplain H. CLAY TRUMBULL. Next to the immortal martyrs of this war, whose lives, all too short, have told comrades and country how best to intertwine the perfected graces of scholar, soldier, gentleman, Christian, come those who, with patient, loving, modest, self-denying hands, pen a fitting memorial of them. The present volume is the record of a true and loyal soul, a "knightly soldier" in deed and in truth. He was an idolized officer of one of the most famous and useful regiments of all the Volunteer Army—one which, from personal knowledge and observation of its exploits in some of the scenes recorded in this book, we can pronounce to be brave among the bravest.

As a boy, young CAMP was remarkable for his pure, ingenuous, kindly, religious disposition. As a youth, he became distinguished as a student in Yale College, and as a famous athlete as well. He was one of the University boat crew which made itself famous by the then unparalleled feat of winning a race against the famous Harvard oarsmen, at Springfield. His career in college, as in life, answered his class-poet's description of

An earnest life's deep passion
Beating in a kindly heart.
With the gentle grace of goodness
Glorifying every part.

Major CAMP's splendid service as a line and field officer through the war we cannot review, and need not do so, since it is so admirably done in this work. He was destined never to see on earth the triumph of the cause he had so intelligently and heroically supported. A bullet found him, in one of those numerous reconnaissances "north of the James," in which we "felt the enemy's works" at the expense of so many gallant lives. He was killed on the 12th of October, 1864, in a movement along the Darbytown Road.

We are sincerely grateful for this, as for all records of the young heroes of our war. No biographies are so instructive, so moving, so inspiring as these. The present memoir is beautifully printed and published. Boston: NICHOLS & NOYES. New York: O. S. FELT.

MR. E. D. BABBITT, an experienced teacher of the art, has elaborated a system of penmanship which is highly commended by those who have used it to acquire a handsome style of chirography. A series of beautiful copies are furnished, and the learner is provided with explanations and illustrations of the art of penmanship which are so clearly and easily comprehended, as to render any other instructor than the printed rules unnecessary. The publishers are BABBITT & WILT, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

KEAN'S LOUIS XI.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—THE KEAN of our days is now performing, in New York, his most famous play, *LOUIS XI.* This dramatic representation is remarkable not only as a fine historical picture of an earlier century, but also as one of the most perfect pieces of modern acting.

CHARLES KEAN reproduces faithfully that King LOUIS XI., who, with all his crimes, was, perhaps, the greatest king that ever sat upon the throne of France. He had all the ability of RICHIEU, and certainly was no more cruel, dishonest or selfish. As he himself says in the play, "he was determined to weld the French nation into one people, 'nobles and every other class into a people, all equal in the eyes of the law, all subject to but one, all people—but LOUIS XI., supreme king.'" By establishing a standing army, organizing a park of field artillery, on a modern basis, regular inspection, camps of instruction, regular police, posts and mails, the axe, the gallows, and the dungeon, he converted France from a dislocated collocation of feudal tyrants into a nation, under an autocrat more like an elected despot than an hereditary sovereign. In military matters he was a strategist almost Napoleonic in his comprehensive far-sightedness; on the field of battle he was a cool and able general; in the cabinet he was an astute diplomatist; in government he was a wise administrator; but, in his private life, he was a bad son, a cruel master, a nervous valetudinarian, a superstitious bigot, and, on his sick bed (but there alone) in regard to himself, a coward.

In Sir WALTER SCOTT'S "Quentin Durward," there is an admirable picture of the king and his life, all of which has been reproduced upon the stage by KEAN. Indeed, as an historical revival of the king's public and private life and his surroundings, KEAN leaves little to be supplied. To see KEAN is to behold LOUIS, just as SCOTT represents him, as VICTOR HUGO brings him living before the reader in his "Quasimodo or the Hunchback of Notre-Dame," as COMINES, in his *Chronicles*, paints him day by day, as every other trustworthy historian delineates his character; his policy; his public and private life; his greatness; his weakness; his public virtues and his private crimes; his manliness; his meanness; his moral courage; his physical cowardice; his *vis* as a monarch; his venom as an individual; his free thought as a ruler; his superstition as a man; his contempt of death when he represented France; his dread of dissolution, when he subsided into himself; his soaring intellect when he grappled with sovereign affairs, and his debasing train of thought when he contemplated the grave for his own person.

If the price of admission to such a play were many times greater than it is, it would be cheap to any historical student to witness the intervening mists of four centuries dissipated and French royalty brought palpably before the eye and the understanding by KEAN. Doubtless the play will never be published (as it never yet has been), partly because other actors might then have or take the right to perform it, and partly because most of its excellence is due to KEAN'S own talent in representation, by which so much is added to the intrinsic merits of the drama. The following analysis is derived from memory, and set down after seeing a single representation:

The plot is clear and connected. The scene lies in and about the castle of Tours, with the fortress, palace, prison, place of execution, in which centered the power, influence, fears, hopes of France. There we see LOUIS surrounded by his chief officers, head provost, hangman, prime minister, or barber-minister-doctor, lords, slaves, faithful guards, suffering subjects. Such a company of terrible, mutually suspecting, terrifying and terrified mortals have seldom met upon the world-stage, such a strange assemblage never can again group around a morally strong and physically weak king.

The story of the play is that of the loves of the DUKE OF NEMOURS and MARIE, the daughter of PHILIP DE COMINES, subordinated to an historical, dramatical epitome of the characteristic traits of LOUIS XI. LOUIS had executed the DUKE DE NEMOURS, who had been the beloved patron of JACQUES COCTIER, the king's physician and the intimate friend of PHILIP DE COMINES, the king's historian. The duke's infant children had been exposed under their father's scaffold, so that when he was beheaded his blood ran down upon them. This is an historical fact. The duke's eldest son made his escape, and took refuge at the Court of Burgundy, to which PHILIP DE COMINES was at that time attached. There he meets with MARIE, and they are betrothed. Subsequently DE COMINES enters the service of LOUIS, bringing his daughter with him. The French king is unaware of these love adventures, and reciprocates the bitter hatred felt by the young NEMOURS for him, except that NEMOURS'S enmity is augmented by an all-controlling desire of revenge for the ferocious judicial murder of his father and the cruel treatment of himself and brothers.

With this understanding of what has occurred, the curtain rises on the first act.

Scene I.—Without the walls of Tours.—A peasant rushes in to seek the aid of Dr. COCTIER in favor of his son, wounded by a random arrow, shot from the battlements by a Scotch archer of the guard. His repulse and the subsequent action of TRISTAN, grand provost and executioner, proves the abject condition of the French peasantry and the extreme military precautions practiced about the king's residence. COCTIER and COMINES meet before the castle and relate their mutual sufferings and histories, which serve, like the Chorus of the HENRY V. of SHAKESPEARE, to elucidate the action of the drama. Suddenly, distant religious music is heard, and, drawing nearer, ushers in the dauphin supporting the steps of St. FRANCIS DE PAUL, a saintly priest of great celebrity, whom the king has sent for to the Pope to assist him, physically and spiritually, with his prayers. The peasants, who have assembled to welcome the holy man, take advantage of his halt to prefer the most preposterous prayers for the exercise of his supposed miraculous influence. They are driven off sum-

marily by the grand provost, and depart, chorusing that, if they had been nobles instead of serfs the priest would have healed their sick and raised their dead friends. His cortege enters the castle, leaving the saint to enjoy a few moments of solemn contemplation and the fresh air. To him, thus alone, the DUKE DE NEMOURS enters, relates his pitiful story with good grace and emphasis, and entreates a blessing, and, with an impressive tableau, the curtain falls.

Act II, Scene I. Apartment in the Castle of Tours.—PHILIP DE COMINES and his daughter exchange confidences, and he warns her against the illicit love of the Dauphin. It is doubtful, however, if CHARLES was to most people a very attractive fellow, for some will have it that his mouth was like a serpent, from ear to ear, and that he had six toes on each foot, a deformity, to conceal which he wore tremendously wide-toed boots. As in duty bound, his whole court imitated him, till French courtiers had feet as extensive as ducks. However this may be, Miss CHAPMAN makes a charming Dauphin, and comes in to take a reading lesson from MARIE, in which he adroitly leads the story to that of AGNES SOREL, the lovely but unhappy mistress of his grandfather, CHARLES VII. MARIE makes the same reply to Master CHARLES that another French lady gave to HENRY IV.:

"I am not high enough in rank to be your queen, nor 'low enough to be your toy.' CHARLES promises to grant her first petition when he is made king, allowing her to retain a ring he has bestowed upon her as a pledge of his promise. With this they separate, the DUKE DE NEMOURS enters, and a lover's interview ensues. This ends the preliminary flourishing, not tiresome as acted by the Kean troupe, and leaves the stage clear for the appearance of LOUIS, who rushes in, appropriately, in a fury of just rage—were it entirely unselfish—against a rapacious courtier. The rest of the scene is a perfect development of LOUIS' character. NEMOURS appears under the assumed character of an ambassador of CHARLES of Burgundy, and performs very much the rôle of CREVEOEUR in "Quentin Durward." The challenge is identical, only CHARLES VIII takes it up instead of the DUKE OF ORLEANS. In the whole of this action the spectator loses sight of the narrow bounds of the theatre, and finds himself transported back to those days when a wily monarch played great and little men as puppets, laughing at scruples and pledges, to their own destruction, and the aggrandizement of the royal power, and the unity of France. KEAN, on his tinsel throne, seems a very LOUIS on his royal seat of power.

Act III. A rural scene about the doors of the sanctuary.—As the king wills that his people shall be happy, the people dance, however sad; just as POTEMKIN improvised dances along the river shore in the Crimea, to mislead CATHERINE, who found the same "identical roast pig" served up successively in a dozen different places, until one of the few honest courtiers solved the mystery by cutting off its tail in one locality and fitting it on in another. The king wanders in incognito, and to the horror and fury of OLIVER THE DEVIL and TRISTAN THE HANGMAN, hears a few wholesome truths, which set him to wringing his hands in an agony of terror, at the thought of what is coming upon him after death. TRISTAN is about to slay the unlucky spokesman, when the fortunate flattery of MARTHA (Mrs. KEAN), predicting length of days and happiness, converts the king's fury into the delight at being taken for a hale, hearty gallant. A beautiful interview ensues between the king and the Dauphin, in which the affection of the youth and politic heartlessness of the old man are contrasted. The Dauphin withdraws, and MARIE appears upon the stage. The wily old king worms out of her the secret of her love, and that the ambassador of CHARLES of Burgundy is NEMOURS in disguise. Inopportunely, NEMOURS presents himself at this juncture, and LOUIS consigns him to the headsmen. There is no suspense in the interest throughout any part of this lively act.

Act IV. Scene, a spacious dungeon in the Castle Tours.—COCTIER is discovered consoling NEMOURS, and he affords him the means of escape. NEMOURS seems to accept, and withdraws by a secret passage, intending to return and assassinate LOUIS. The king enters, and finding the young duke gone, his fury falls on the physician, whom he orders to immediate death. COCTIER here assumes the part of the astrologer GALEOTTI, at Peronne, in SCOTT'S novel, and warns the king that if he causes his doctor to be slain, the king himself will follow him to the grave within ten days. This saves COCTIER, and a fine play ensues between the king and him. The king seeks to know why COCTIER, at such risk, remains so true to the family of NEMOURS, and is so false to him. COCTIER tells him that the tie which binds him to LOUIS is simply mutual interest, "give and take," but towards NEMOURS it is endless gratitude and boundless love. The king, dissembling, begs COCTIER to love him, and dismisses the physician with the assurances of his firm regard; but, the moment the portal closes upon him, he develops his hypocrisy, and plans how to get rid of the physician without incurring the predicted penalty of following him within ten days to the grave. This he hopes to effect through the miraculous intermediation of FRANCIS DE PAUL, who now appears, in turn, to shrive the king. Meanwhile, NEMOURS has made his way back, and concealed himself behind the arras. The appeal of LOUIS to the priest for the renewal of his youth and length of days is a grand piece of acting. This petition the priest assures him is beyond his power to grant, but that, by prayer and repentance, he can secure an eternity of happiness in another life. This is just what LOUIS does not desire, and is in accordance with the reply the real LOUIS made to St. FRANCIS, when the latter offered to pray for "his bodily and 'spiritual health.'" "Confine yourself, father," said LOUIS, "to petitioning for my bodily health; for it is bad policy 'to trouble Heaven about too many things at one time.'" Then comes LOUIS' confession of his crimes—enough to make the flesh creep, although he only acknowledges a thousandth part of what he actually had committed. His astute wording of his ill deeds, and his cunning excuses for them on the score of necessity, are LOUIS to the life. He admits that he broke his father's heart, but then the welfare of France demanded his attaining the crown; that he poisoned his brother, but then the integrity of France demanded the sacrifice; and so on, winding up with a harrowing admission of the horrible scene at the execution of the DUKE OF NEMOURS. The horror-stricken priest refuses

him absolution unless the king will set free his captives in the vaults, and redress the wrongs he has done. This the king will not consent to, and, in a burst of indignant denunciation, St. FRANCIS withdraws, leaving the king alone.

Thereupon NEMOURS issues from his place of concealment, and, after a terrible scene of upbraiding, and after several feints to take the king's life, comes to the conclusion that it is a more terrible fate to allow LOUIS to live on, amid his never-ceasing physical suffering, and torturing remorse, than to release him from such hourly agony by death. Leaving LOUIS senseless, he disappears by the secret passage. The courtiers rush in, LOUIS orders the immediate pursuit and execution of NEMOURS, if captured, and, amid a tumult of fine acting, the curtain falls.

Act V. Another grand apartment in the castle of Tours.—LOUIS is reported as dying, and the courtiers are paying their court to the Dauphin. The young prince, supposing himself to be king, and faithful to his pledge to MARIE, orders NEMOURS, who has been decapitated, to be set at liberty. Suddenly OLIVER, the barber minister, rushes in and announces that the king has revived, and the courtiers, fearful of having compromised themselves, disappear, and leave CHARLES alone. The old king now totters in, clad in his royal robes, with the crown upon his head, supported by his chief hangman and historian. After a vain attempt to exercise his royal functions, in which he demands the head of NEMOURS, he is seized with a terrible spasm, and in his terror and agony he dispatches the headsmen for COCTIER, who has been laid in irons for his complicity in the escape of NEMOURS. The doctor is hurried in, but apparently too late, the king sinks, to all appearance dead, upon a couch. Thinking that he has expired, he is left alone, and the Dauphin rushes in, and falls on his knees in an agony of filial regret and tenderness. Seeing the crown on the table he takes it up, and apostrophizes it as the cause of all his father's sufferings and sorrows. To him thus innocently occupied, enters MARIE, to intercede for her lover, whose fate remains doubtful while the king has breath. The king reviving, finds the crown gone from the table where he had it placed, springs convulsively to his feet, seizes again the crown, to the horror of the son, whose innocent possession of it the king ascribes to ambitious appropriation of his power, and falls, again, exhausted, into his chair of state. The apartment fills with courtiers and attendants, among them St. FRANCIS and the headsmen. The priest conjures LOUIS to repent. The king, true to his character to the last, asks him whether, if he forgives, he will in turn be forgiven. The indignant FRANCIS thunders out, "Would you make 'a contract with Heaven.' The king, vanquished by the fear of immediate death, orders the release of NEMOURS, and MARIE hastens out to be the glad messenger of the good tidings to her lover. Then the king, supported to his feet, declares that he will die as he had lived, a king, and, with the word "I command," sinks and expires. The Dauphin, in an agony of grief, casts himself upon the body. The Montjoie king at arms, according to custom, announces "The king is dead!" and then adds, "Long live the king!" And, amid responsive murmurs from the obsequious crowd, echoing "Long live the king!" the curtain falls upon one of the grandest and most truthful of historical dramas.

ANCHOR.

REFORMS IN ARMY DRESS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I know of no subject connected with the Army which demands such immediate attention as that of dress. The present uniform is much unsuited to the wants of both officers and enlisted men, and a change could scarcely be but for the better. In the first place, to commence with the soldier, and at the head, the uniform hat now in use is unwieldy, ill-shaped, and a perpetual nuisance to the wearer, because it is either knocked off, blown off, or out of gear in some way. It is generally "muddy, ill-seeming, and bereft of beauty." Then, again, it is in the way of the musket. It gives to the wearer a bandit-like air, which might very well become the swarthy Spaniard, free as his own mountain air, but on a fresh importation from the "Emerald Isle," or a true descendant of the "VAN BROM" "BURGERS," it becomes ridiculous. Men usually avoid it as much as possible, wearing it only when they are obliged to—in full dress. The "chasseur cap" is neat and becoming, easily kept clean and in shape. I do not mean the slouch cap, which is, if possible, uglier than the hat. Why have two different styles of hat or cap for enlisted men? The "chasseur cap" with proper ornaments, is an elegant and tasteful "dress cap." Add a horse-hair plume, in the shape of a bow bent over the top of the cap (say three inches high, and color according to corps), and it can always be kept neat and clean, and looks trim. The ornament in front should be of such make as to readily admit the plume. The leather stock now in use seldom fits, being almost always (when the coat is buttoned up) under one's ears, and showing the unsightly buckle behind perched upon the coat collar. This could easily be remedied by attaching a piece of neat, stiff leather, say four inches long, to one side of the collar in front where it hooks. The uniform coat worn by enlisted men is very expensive, to start with. The skirts, which have cost a mint of money within the last four years, can never be kept clean, and a man cannot bring his gun into any position without, half of the time, taking the coat-tails along with it. Men are generally careless where they sit down, more particularly if a little tired, and the skirts, in the course of time, become soiled, while the body of the coat may be good. Then, again, in order to alter such a coat to fit it has to be ripped almost entirely to pieces, skirts and all, making double work for the "company tailor." It is hardly possible (in my opinion) to improve on the old jacket, except that it ought to be double-breasted, with two rows of small buttons. In order to fit a single-breasted coat or jacket it must, as before, be taken to pieces. With a double-breasted jacket, any man can take off and sew on the buttons, so as to make it fit, nearly. The cost would be materially less than with the coat now in use. This jacket should be bound at the bottom, inside, with a strong, neat leather belt, with six or eight button-holes in it. The use of these will be noted hereafter. The pants, those indispensable articles of dress, which are now always hanging about the heels of the soldier, or showing the shirt or waistband of the drawers below the jacket, can,

I think, be improved. They should be provided with neat, large buttons, to button through the belt (and jacket), as above described. This would avoid the necessity of suspenders, and force the men to keep their coats buttoned up in order to keep the pants in place. One-half the men do not wear suspenders because they do not like to pay for them, and the other half because they are careless as to how they look.

We might add to this outfit a waistcoat or vest, made single breasted and to button up close. These are always easily altered to fit. When on fatigue duty the jacket might be taken off, and the soldier still look clean and neat. If it be used, the belt spoken of before should be used on it, as well as on the jacket, the buttons going through both vest and jacket. The buttons would also, in this way, form a support for the cartridge-box belt, and the soldier would be forced to keep the belt up in place, instead of down upon his hips, as is generally the case. The overcoat for enlisted men might be improved by shortening the skirts, making the sleeves a better fit, and substituting for the cape (which is always in the way of the musket) the "hood."

In regard to officers' uniforms, my idea is, that they should be made so that there can be no mistaking an enlisted man for an officer, even at a couple of hundred yards. As the uniform now is, it is almost impossible to do this, unless near enough to distinguish the straps. To commence at the head with him, I should say that the "chasseur cap" (not the slouch) now generally in use is the neatest and best for "undress;" but for dress occasions the "chapeau," something like that now in use in the staff corps, should be substituted for the inverted "tub" we are compelled to wear. The uniform generally is too plain for officers. Officers are obliged to pay for it themselves, and I think very few would object to a handsomer "full dress." With the "chapeau" should go the swallow-tail coat, as it used to be. The frock should be entirely abolished, and this coat take its place, both as a "dress" and "undress." The frock coat, besides being unsightly and the reverse of neat and trim, interferes with the use of the sword and sash, and the tails are always, in any wind, blowing about. "Fine feathers," may be sneered, but in that case why have any full dress at all? The object of full dress is display, not service. Then why not have a creditable one, rich and neat, in good taste, not gaudy? Ours could not well be plainer without taking away the epaulettes entirely.

The sword now in use for infantry officers is worthless. I have worn out three scabbards during the present war, and, of course, had to get a new sword each time. This is a heavy tax on an officer, when it might be avoided. Why not give to infantry officers a neat, small, straight sword, like that now used by the staff. As far as strength is concerned, that is strong enough, for it is seldom indeed that an infantry officer gets a chance to use it as a defensive weapon, but it is useful on "drill," and as a badge of honor from time immemorial it cannot be dispensed with.

I have written upon this subject in the hope that when it comes up, which it must do sooner or later, something may be found worthy of consideration. On the score of economy a change would be a benefit, and on the score of neatness it would be a great stride. The experience of the last ten years condemns the present dress almost "in toto."

ARGUS.

THE SYSTEM OF BREVETTING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The system of brevetting in the Army has been one of such flagrant injustice, that to add one to the numerous letters on the subject will not, I think, be out of place.

As far as I am able to discover, the blame of the injustice done to the Regular brigade in the West rests almost entirely with the authority by whom brevets are conferred. In his report of the battle of Stone River (the first engagement in which that brigade served as an organization) its commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel O. L. SHEPHERD, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, recommended the commanding officer of each of the battalions of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Infantry, for brevet rank. These recommendations were forwarded by the Commanding General of the Department of the Cumberland (Major-General ROSECRANS), favorably endorsed, and in one case which he had omitted to forward, a supplementary telegraphic recommendation was sent, Congress being near the end of its session. At this date, more than two years and a half subsequent to the battle, no action has been taken on these recommendations. If the Brigade and Department commanders are not judges of the merits of the officers serving under them, what recommendations, in the name of common sense, does the War Department want?

Commanding officers of battalions have from time to time recommended officers of their command for the favorable consideration of the War Department, until at length despairing of receiving the attention which they deserved, they have given up wasting pens, ink, paper and time, which could be more profitably employed.

I have now to submit a plan which in my belief will remedy the injustices of omission, though not of commission, in this respect.

Let commanding officers of regiments be required to forward the names of all officers who from the official records, their own personal knowledge, and such other sources of information as may be at their command, merit the favorable consideration of the Secretary of War.

A board of high ranking officers of the Regular service should then be convened to investigate and report on these recommendations, which report should be forwarded as promptly as possible, in order that the Senate at its next session may take the necessary action upon the appointments so made by the President.

S. R. H.

September 4, 1865.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. D. Webster, late chief of staff to General Sherman, has returned from an extended tour of inspection of Southern railroads, and states that he found them in rather better condition than was expected under the circumstances. None are in really good condition. All of them will be in operation in a few months, he thinks; but they will be compelled to adopt a low schedule of time at first.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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BOUND VOLUMES OF THE JOURNAL.

The Second Volume of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for 1864-5 is now ready for delivery. The price of the volume, bound in cloth, is \$7 50; bound in half-morocco, \$10. Subscribers who have preserved their files can have them bound in cloth for \$1 50 a volume, and in half-morocco for \$4 a volume. The First Volume may be obtained at the same price. The price of single back numbers of the JOURNAL which may be desired to complete files, is 15 cents each, postage prepaid. Where more than thirteen such numbers are ordered, they will be sent at the rate of yearly subscription, or 12 cents a copy, the person ordering remitting the postage at the rate of one cent a copy. The postage on the bound Volume to most parts of the United States is \$1 25. The express charges will vary, of course, with the distance. The postage should be sent with the remittance for the Volume. To a subscriber who complains that "plain sailors know very little about 'calf, demi-calf,' etc., we can offer no better description of the two styles of binding than to say that the cheaper is a good substantial binding of cloth, while the morocco is a more durable and much handsomer binding of leather, which those who can afford it generally regard as worth quite the difference in cost.

These two Volumes, we think we can safely claim, present the only accessible current history of the war, and the only one in which it is presented in all the varied forms of personal description, of official report and the weekly record of the military situation. This military situation has been prepared with extraordinary care, and with the assistance of unusual facilities for obtaining correct information. All who have followed the weekly records of the JOURNAL are, we are persuaded, fully aware of its value, and will, as our correspondent says, "consider it one of the most valuable works for present reading, and also as a record to transmit to my children."

THE INSURGENT STATES.

THE humorous ARTEMUS WARD, during his "travels," took occasion to inform the Shakers that "the world revolves on its own axle-tree once in twenty-four hours, subject to the Constitution of the United States." The unsuccessful revolution attempted at the South on the axis of secession was, we believe, undertaken strictly subject to this same proviso. We at the North, too, in quelling the insurrection, at first bound ourselves as circumspectly to the same venerable instrument. A great many political "Shakers," in convention assembled, used to favor the trial of "all constitutional efforts to secure the return of our insurgent brethren," so misguided as to their rights under the Constitution. Everything, on both sides, was conducted with firm reliance upon the Constitution, which the other side was supposed to have violated. At length matters became so serious that we had to swing away a little from the ancient moorings; and then, at length, we made progress. We got to prating less of constitution and thinking more of campaigning, and by campaigning the Rebellion was strangled.

The country has taken the radical step of changing our venerable Constitution in a most vital point, of making in it the most striking possible alteration. The spirit of the instrument is to be changed from inferential pro-slavery to unquestionable anti-slavery. We say "is to be" because it is certain the amendment will be made. It would be as easy to imagine Time himself pacing backward as to fancy this project defeated; and when it is consummated doubtless all clear-brained and candid men, North and South, will cry "Amen!"

Yet, in spite of this radical iconoclasm, this manifest popular disposition (which, after all, is essentially American) to change a bad thing for a better, no matter how venerable or respectable be the evil,—the old foolish anxiety not to tread on the corns of the Constitution has cropped out again, after so long a cessation, in a new place; to wit, on the question called reconstruction. Political conventions either encourage the PRESIDENT to go ahead in this work, in accordance

with his constitutional prerogatives, or else warn him not to transcend them. Public writers ask on what constitutional principles ANDREW JOHNSON acts; by what right, pray, he appoints Provisional Governors, and puts his Generals above his own puppet Governors, and rules some States with martial law?

It is clear from such debates that some of the disputants have very treacherous memories. Captain WADDELL, of the *Shenandoah*, and the Honorable BENJAMIN WOOD, of New York, are only behind the age—the former having heard of LINCOLN's murder, but not of LEE's surrender, and the latter announcing, through a *lucus non lucendo* called the *News*, that the war is not yet ended. But the other people have actually forgotten that there ever was any Rebellion, and that the PRESIDENT did actually "coerce sovereign States." What constitutional warrant Mr. LINCOLN had for this "tyrannical act" we do not aver, but may presume his successor will cite the same for his present control of the South.

After all the fun it has made, we are not sure that Mr. BEN WOOD's dictum about the war was far astray. Amongst the many solutions proposed for the Southern question, it is not strange that each man who propounded one regards his own offspring with more favor than another's. We cannot help thinking that the practical point put long since by the JOURNAL, and often iterated, alone clears up the present anomalous government of the South. It is a government which depends upon a military necessity, not upon a political expediency; upon the PRESIDENT's war powers, not upon his ordinary powers; upon a hypothesis that "the war is not ended," upon a supposed continuance of the Rebellion, which justifies martial law, and the temporary abrogation of State Rights. Hence the PRESIDENT's course is something not so much constitutional or unconstitutional as extra-constitutional. The Constitution does not suppose the possibility of secession, much less does it provide rules for the management of insurgent States, and for their guidance during the suppression of insurrection subsequent thereto. Accept this distinction, and this fair hypothesis of a technical continuance of the Rebellion, and the PRESIDENT's course is legitimate and justifiable. Otherwise, it becomes obnoxious and apparently severe, not to say tyrannous.

Some of the governed people in the South, failing to make this point, have loudly complained against the military rule now established over them. For, we take it, that the repeated instances in which Department Commanders have overruled Provisional Governors, and in which martial courts have seized or cramped the functions of civil courts, show that military rule is in force. Let the reflection be agreeable or disagreeable, let the sway be an iron yoke or feather-light, the fact remains. But, we repeat, some of the insurgent States are inclined not to admit the fact, and misled by some old Northern allies, who are vaunting the leniency of Mr. JOHNSON's rule," really suppose that everything in the South is now *in statu quo ante bellum*. Hence, occasionally they knock directly against the military rule, and feel, and are, injured thereby. They then try to make the military commanders scapegoats of the Administration, and to fancy they are transcending their instructions, while in reality they are only completing them. Repeated decisions of the Government in favor of its officers confirm this view.

Some time ago we spoke of the necessity of an hypothesis that the Rebellion still continued, that the war, constructively, was not ended, in order to account for the action of the Government in the South. It was also suggested that the only way of legitimatizing the rule exercised over the South was by tracing it to a military necessity, and the only logical view of the character of that rule, would pronounce it a species of military control. Of late, sundry official views upon these points have been given. General TERRY, from his Department of Virginia, declares: "There are now no organized Rebel armies in the field, but by the proclamation of the PRESIDENT, this State and others of the States are still insurrectionary districts; they are still without civil governments, or with imperfect civil governments, and until civil authority shall be fully restored, and until these States shall have returned to their former relations to the National Government, it cannot be said that the war has been brought to a close."

Again, General OSTERHAUS is said to have taken a prisoner out of the actual custody of a civil court in

Mississippi, even out of the court-room where he was on trial. Certain other similar conflicts occurred there. The military officers refused to obey a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge MERWIN. Provisional Governor SHARKEY, alarmed at these and similar "usurpations," as he considered them, telegraphs to Washington for redress. Secretary SEWARD replies that Mississippi is "still under martial law." General SLOCUM also sustains his subordinates. The General is certainly not to be regarded, after the stamp put upon his politics by the action of a recent New York convention, as a "radical" man, in the sense commonly given to that diffuse term. Moreover, from his headquarters at Vicksburg, he had recently issued an order stating that, in his department, the entire charge of municipal affairs should be left with the people; and the military authorities should not interfere, except in cases of absolute necessity. He said no taxes should be imposed by his officers upon citizens, and no fines levied without a military commission. Yet he sustained his subordinates, and published a remarkable communication sent to him by Secretary STANTON, which reveals the position of the War Department on this important subject. Mr. STANTON says, the fact that the PRESIDENT has accorded a provisional government to the State of Mississippi is one which should not be allowed to abridge or injuriously affect the jurisdiction heretofore properly assumed by military courts in that region during the war; and especially is the continued exercise of that jurisdiction called for in cases—first, of wrong or injury done by citizens to soldiers, whether white or black; and, second, of assault or abuse of colored citizens generally—where, indeed, the local tribunals are either unwilling, by reason of inherent prejudice, or incapable, by reason of the defective machinery, or because of some State law declaring colored persons incompetent as witnesses, to do full justice, or properly punish the offenders. He adds that "the State of Mississippi, in common with other insurgent States, is still in the occupation of our forces, and, embraced as it is in a military department, is still to a very considerable extent under the control of the military authorities. Moreover, the Rebellion, although physically crushed, has not been officially announced, or treated, either directly or indirectly, as a thing of the past; the suspension of the habeas corpus has not been terminated, nor has military law ceased to be enforced, in proper cases, through the agency of military courts and military commanders, in all parts of the country."

There could be no plainer statement of the views we have already spoken, as necessary to be taken in order to avoid conflict between the civil and military jurisdictions of the insurgent States. These official views will also serve to explain how Provisional Governor HOLDEN got into precisely the same conflict with General RUGER, in North Carolina, as that of Provisional Governor SHARKEY with General SLOCUM, in Mississippi.

Now, we do not know whether this course of proceeding will please those Richmond gentlemen who lately met in "mass convention" to make Union resolutions, while the long-forgotten strains of Yankee Doodle greeted their ears from the musicians. They expressed a desire for "that perfect and constitutional restoration of the Union which the war was professedly waged against the seceding States to effect." This language has, somehow, a familiar ring. But we fear the PRESIDENT's government of the South, as above set forth, will not be regarded a "perfect and constitutional restoration of the Union." It is a pity. But let all malcontents remember what they have passed out of, and what they will soon pass to. The time of probation under military rule will be but short, and, knowing what we do of the Union officers, we cannot regard it in the interim, as remarkably unfortunate. On general principles, however, it is to be hoped that the necessity for military rule in the South will soon diminish, and, before many months, wholly cease.

THE London Times, in an elaborate editorial article a column long, put in supporting distance of a similar letter of complaint from its New York correspondent, finds fault with what it is pleased to call an universal American sentiment of hostility to England. Accustomed to swallow its own scruples on occasion, and to quench passion for the sake of pocket, it cannot comprehend the indignation felt for its subscribers on our shores. "Seriously, let us ask them," it says of us,

"to consider for a moment what we have really done during the last four years." Seriously let us tell the *London Times* what the English have done, in four years, out of the mouth of one of its own city neighbors. The *London Herald*, the organ of Lord DERBY, in a funeral eulogy on the dead *Index*, which was started and maintained to the end for the express purpose of breaking up the American Union, as that paper has always avowed—pronounces itself a fellow-laborer with the *Index* in that purpose. It says:—"We cannot part unregrettingly with our fellow-laborer in a work in which none labored with more earnestness and devotion than he. We cannot bid him farewell without taking this occasion of expressing the sad satisfaction with which we remember that both he and we did all that was in our power toward the great, good and gallant men who strove, and toiled, and died in vain for the rights of their people and the honor of their country." The *Times* need not traverse 3,000 miles to put its question, when they have been answered by its contemporary, in the same city, at almost even date with its own leader of injured innocence.

THE triumphant poser, put in days past by the faint hearts who then despaired of the Republic, was:—"Suppose you beat the South in battle, how are you going to govern it thereafter?" It is noticeable with what nonchalance these interrogators used to withdraw themselves from all responsibility in the mad scheme of conquering the insurgents, by substituting "you" for "we" in such questions. It is more noticeable with what impudence the same men now claim to be the original Union-savers and secession slayers, all others being base counterfeits. But, this reflection apart, in effect the military crisis is over, the joined battle won. The second series of problems await solution—those of politics and state-craft. How, indeed, shall the South be governed?

At the outset, it is clear that this is only a temporary question, since all men must observe that, in a very few years, probably in a very few months even, the South will govern itself as it used to, free and independent States enjoying a republican form of government. For very many reasons, which need not now be enumerated, this consummation should take place at the earliest day possible, even though the question of "State suicide" should never pass to adjudication and decision. The chief of these reasons concern the welfare and tranquility of all the States, rather than those of the insurgent States. But, in the interim, there must be a partial or entire military control extended over the South. There must be Congressional action on reconstruction. The people of Massachusetts and some other States, who have leisure and brains enough to think about public affairs, and certain statesmen like Mr. SEWARD, Mr. CHASE, Mr. SUMNER, and a few others, have really tried, with more or less success, to solve this question. But the Government and most of the people, from inability to grasp the momentous subject, or from being engrossed in private affairs, have so neglected the matter that it seemed as if the national policy were to be, in this matter (as in the Mexican matter and in so many other matters), of the sort called *laissez-faire*.

And why not? In no country in the world is this free-and-easy *laissez-faire* so conspicuous or so successful as in our own. The fact is partly due to the intelligence of the governed, who can pretty well take care of themselves, and do not need much legislation; partly to their vexation at restraint, which encourages laxity and nonchalance in rulers. Again, to the ignorance, want of training, and natural inaptitude of most of our statesmen, who seldom know their business as a mechanic or trader knows his. Yet again, to the selfishness and recklessness in America which often prevails (according to opposition orators) among officials in power. And perhaps it may be possible for some readers to recall an instance or two of governmental officials who are content to regularly draw their salaries, and to give the least possible time and labor to the public, letting the governmental machine run itself. Above all, there is a certain magic buoyancy in the country which always brings her to the crest of the top-billow, out from the rudest hurricane and the angriest breakers, despite the mismanagement of pilot, captain, and half the crew. In this good luck we always trust; and, to judge from history, not without reason. Hardly a man of our twenty-six millions doubts the country will pull through the present crisis,

"if she is let alone." We have all a matchless faith in our "manifest destiny," and in a fortunate destiny when not manifest. Of all lands in the world, this is the most inhospitable for croakers.

Admitting all this, however, for ourselves we should not be vexed at having the Government explain a little more clearly its policy towards the South. We believe that policy to be one substantially of military rule. It is difficult to see whence the PRESIDENT derives the power he exercises over the South, if not from military necessity—from the military powers vested in him as commander of the Armies and Navies. Explain the assumption of power on that ground, and it is legitimate; on any other it is the contrary. His own general theory is that "he derives his power from the people;" and so it is derived, in a general sense, but from the people in arms, not in peace. The subordination of civil authority to military authority in some direct conflicts of jurisdiction, already happened; as, for example, when Courts of Oyer and Terminer have failed to get cases belonging of right to them from the grasp of Courts-martial; and where Provisional Governors have had to bow to Department Commanders, when the territorial sway of the two was precisely coincident—such things show that, as a matter of fact, a species of military rule has been extended over the South.

The military partition of the country by the PRESIDENT and his Cabinet, and the investiture of Department Commanders with the powers they have in Southern States, is a thing, for the present, to be decidedly approved. So far as it goes it is a practical and active handling of the great question of the future to be imposed upon the South by the Nation. *Laissez-faire* will do well often, but it is not the most scientific method of governing, and sometimes plays its patrons a bad trick. The last years of BUCHANAN's administration are commonly regarded as an example of that policy, in which officials looked on the impending struggle of North and South with the supreme indifference of Olympic Jove to the bickerings of mortals—with the impartiality of the backwoodsman in the contest between her husband and the bear. There is not wanting history, however, to show that a part of that administration played directly into the hands of the Rebellion. The O. P. C. proposes to throw some light upon this matter in a forthcoming book. However this may be, sloth, ignorance, procrastination, and carelessness, brought us the Rebellion at a time when one distinguished "statesman" promulgated the idea of "letting the Union slide," to attest his faith in the *laissez-aller* doctrine.

We believe in a strong military rule for the present in the South. Many persons in that region have recently, it is true, announced their disposition to reconstruct themselves without extraneous help; but some of these same people have said, for four years, all they asked was "to be let alone." Let the assisting hand, however, be withdrawn as soon as possible—the crutch is to help, not to hinder. The military power should gradually give way to the civil in the insurgent States, till the latter is the stronger, and swallows the other up.

THE Anglo-Franco (or Franco-Anglo, if the phrase is liked better) Iron-clad Review at Cherbourg, did not enjoy the most favorable auspices. A gale of wind came up to put to practical test the conduct of the fleets, both iron and wooden, and it proved a rough and uncomfortable visitor. It drove back to England at least one of the great ships, much to the disgust of the officers and crew, who had been counting on a gay time at Cherbourg.

The main point which strikes one, in reading the various accounts of this exhibition, is that these French and English iron-clads are only useful against each other. Their introduction into warfare has surely not altered the military status of the Powers of Europe to the advantage of England. She could now go and bombard every port in Italy, so far as naval power is concerned. But so she could have done before. She could beat upon the high seas Prussia, or Austria, or Denmark, or Spain, or Turkey. But so could she have done before the days of iron-clads, and perhaps she might, even did she now possess no iron-clads, and these several states had got such supply of them as they may at present boast. But she cannot any more cruise up the Baltic, and level her guns at Cronstadt, as we will presently show. Nor can she cross the ocean and hostilely enter American harbors with her iron-clads, as we very well know. The same

is true of France. Now, let these two nations go building up iron walls over against each other with all the zeal and emulation possible; they will little concern other nations.

While this iron-clad show has been going on off Cherbourg, there has been another iron-clad review, in the North of Europe, about which the enthusiastic correspondents of the *London Times* are entirely mute. It is the review of the Russian fleet, under Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, who is paying a visit to the royal family of Sweden, and goes in a fleet, one part of which consists of twelve iron-clads. Not are these of the genus often called "iron-clad" in England and France, in which a few inches of plate alone cover the wooden hull. They are genuine iron-clads, of the American Monitor pattern, the majority of them precisely like those in our own service, which have successfully withstood all the pounding of Rebel batteries and English cannon, in front of Charleston, for several successive years. Sometimes, according to the rhetoricians, there is an art of omission more powerful than the art of expression. In this case, the leaving out of all commentary in English journals on the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE's voyage, is more significant than elaborate attempts to show its lack of importance and of interest.

But, with regard to the Cherbourg show—we noticed among the fleet lying at Portsmouth, embarking for Cherbourg, the *Wyvern*. This is one of those bad copies of our Monitors built for the Rebels by the notorious *nouveau-riche* Tory LAIRD, the builder of the *Alabama*, and other hapless Rebel craft.

"Ye mariners of England" are no longer the formidable body they were in the days when CAMPBELL tuned their praises. As Lord PALMERSTON very well observed sometime since, the introduction of steam into vessels for propulsion has entirely neutralized the naval superiority which England had previously possessed in her large bodies of trained seamen. The introduction of iron-plating into warfare has still further contributed to this end. As the former threw her accumulations of trained men out of use, so the latter threw out her vast accumulations of material—the tremendous fleets of wooden frigates and three-deckers that lined her coasts, filled her dockyards, and traversed every sea on the globe. She had to start anew, in ship-building, on equal terms with those nations hitherto almost destitute of a navy. And she did not at first start in the right way, so far as iron-clad construction is concerned. But even the most agricultural Briton, with the *Times* for his Bible, has probably never dreamed of English iron-clads crossing the Atlantic with hostile intent upon our harbors or coast.

THE venerable frigate *Constitution* is reported to have behaved with extraordinary friskiness on her recent voyage from Newport to Annapolis. Discarding the tug sent with her, and leaving it to find its way into New York harbor, she sailed off alone, making thirteen and one-half knots an hour, and passing everything on the road, Baltimore clippers and all. To be sure, this performance was under favorable circumstances, with the wind on her quarter, and enough of it, but it serves as a test of the progress we have made in improving our models in ship building. Our modern vessels that can make fourteen knots under favorable circumstances, are something to boast of, and it is not easy to find well-authenticated cases of much better performance. We have lengthened our vessels and we have put steam-engines into them, but we have not yet put to shame the best models of a half century ago. Indeed, scarcely any improvements have been made in the models of sea-going vessels since the days of Admiral CHAPMAN, the Swedish naval architect, whose teachings are still followed, with hardly a change, throughout Europe and America. We noticed in New York harbor a short time ago, a Swedish corvette, whose beautiful lines would put to the blush almost anything we could show in our Navy. Her log showed that she makes easily at sea, under steam alone, twelve knots. The old Vikings have not lost their superiority on the sea.

THOUGH the Board of which General CASEY was president is no longer in operation, we were in error in stating that the examination of officers for negro regiments had been brought to a close. A Board for the examination of officers for the United States colored troops is now in session daily, at 10 a. m. at No. 385 21st below F. street, Washington, D. C. Colonel CHARLES BEAD, of First U. S. V. V., 1st A. C., (HANCOCK's) is President.

FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Duchy, duchy, who'll buy a duchy? Several people would like to buy the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, but no one is disposed to bid so high as Prussia. France has "natural boundaries," as the phrase goes, "on the brain." America has "manifest destiny" in the same locality. Spain, Holland and England have successively had the dominion of the seas equally possessing their imaginations, in times gone by. Prussia's cerebral fancy is the annexation of Schleswig and Holstein as a preliminary to the division of all the petty German States between herself and her imperial pal, Austria. Whether the little states will object to be so divided and assigned, remains to be seen.

What, meantime, may be summarized from the present situation of affairs is this. Austria and Prussia have made a temporary and provisional division of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. Austria rules for the present in Holstein, Prussia in Schleswig. The convention was arranged at Gastein, on the 14th, by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, on the basis of the treaty between Denmark, Austria, and Prussia. Prussia, moreover, gets Lauenburg, but pays Austria an equivalent *quid pro quo* (250,000 thalers). The harbor of Kiel, although in Holstein, is excepted from Austrian rule, and given to Prussia. The two Powers have agreed to propose to the Federal Diet the construction of a German fleet. These arrangements are all to go into force, probably, towards the end of the coming week. The King and the Emperor were, at last accounts, together at Ische. France is greatly dissatisfied with the whole performance, as the tone of Paris newspapers shows.

The *Journal des Debats* declares that the arrangement has been made in entire disregard of the sympathies of the little states so unceremoniously divided between the two great Powers. It says that the old policy of the Congress of Vienna still reigns in the councils of Prussia, and that it is easy to see that the diplomatists who have negotiated the Gastein convention are the disciples and heirs of those who signed the treaties of 1815. But during the last fifty years a new current of ideas has regenerated public spirit in Europe, and that policy in conformity with the feudal and barbarous right still professed at Vienna and Berlin is in the present day the most glaring of anachronisms.

La France says the Western Powers are concerting a protest against the division of the Elbe Duchies. *Le Temps* is still more troubled. It pronounces the arrangement merely provisional, but notices that nothing fixes the term of duration. It adds:—

This affair belongs no longer either to ancient or modern right; it depends simply on force. From the moment that Prussia consults only her convenience, and serves it within the limits of her means, she authorizes France to do the same. If Lauenburg suits Prussia, some point on the Rhine frontier may suit France, who might appropriate it by the same right. As France is much stronger than Prussia, there, in a political sense, is the weak and dangerous side of M. DE BISMARCK'S policy. As to the moral sense, that is naturally foreign to the matter.

In Turkey, the ruling excitement has been a trifling insurrection in Bucharest. In Italy, the Minister of the Interior, in order to prevent disturbances, has ordered that religious processions shall not, in future, take place in the public streets without previous authorization of the authorities, the latter being empowered to prevent them if necessary. The statement of an extraordinary recruitment of the Papal army is officially denied. In Ireland, the Fenians (or, as an American wit calls them, "the Finnigans"), have appeared in County Down, and would have been attacked by Orangemen, if the police had not interfered.

The Great Naval Review at Cherbourg was badly spoiled by the weather. But the combined squadron managed to enjoy themselves until the 18th, when they left for Brest. After being received at Brest as handsomely as at Cherbourg, on the 24th, the English squadron left for Portsmouth. Two of the Russian iron-clads were wrecked on their way to Stockholm, in the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE'S visit to their Swedish majesties.

Affairs in Japan are quiet. But from China we have the extraordinary news, in one and the same telegram from Shanghai—first, that the Taiping rebellion "appears to be extinguished;" secondly, that some other rebels are encamped in the neighborhood of Peking, and that it is rumored they have taken the city! The only way of reconciling the reports, is to suppose that one rebellion has been instantly succeeded by another, and that the latter has been tolerably successful. From Melbourne news comes that the Maori King has agreed to the treaty of peace made by WILLIAM THOMPSON.

From South America, the news is considerably mixed. It appears, however, that the bold advances of the Paraguayans have been checked near South Borgia. It is stated that a Brazilian force had attacked the vanguard of the Paraguayan army, and driven it back with a loss of seven hundred men, three thousand horses, and ten flags. The Brazilians report a loss of one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

Hayti is the seat of a violent revolution or rebellion against FARRER JEFFREARD, who is charged with great tyranny, injustice, and want of skill and patriotism. Upon the whole, the charges against JEFFREARD are so well substantiated,

that we do not wonder at the rebellion, or its successful progress. According to latest accounts, the Rebels had taken Fort St. Michael, on the opposite side of the harbor, by surprise, in the night, causing the troops of President JEFFREARD to evacuate "Petite Anse" and to stop the bombardment of the town. The town had been relieved from its most pressing wants by small vessels running the blockade at night, and a "blockade-runner from Nassau" had run in with provisions, arms and ammunition. Only three or four persons in the town had been killed by the bombardment, but many had died from fright and starvation.

In Mexico, affairs look bad for JUAREZ, who, with his cabinet, has fled to El Paso.

SWIMMING DRILL FOR SOLDIERS.

THE Colonel of the First battalion, Coldstream Guards, has improved the summer's sojourn of his command at Windsor, on the Thames River, to instruct the men in the art of swimming. An exhibition which they gave last month showed that many of them had attained a high degree of proficiency in the art. After contesting for the prize to be given the best running "header," came diving for eggs, a swim of one hundred and fifty yards for drummers and a three hundred yards' race open to the whole battalion. Then followed the sensation piece of the day, viz.: a swim with rifle and ammunition, which was eminently successful. The competitors for this race were marshalled in line on the bank in their birthday attire, and provided with rifles and ammunition. Having loaded their rifles, they were marched by the Adjutant down to the river, and started for the opposite shore, carrying their ammunition in their caps, and their rifles slung over their shoulders with their muzzles downwards, so as to bring the lock over the shoulder in such a manner as to keep it out of the water. Thus arrayed, they crossed and re-crossed the river three times, firing and reloading each time on reaching the shore, and so well was the manoeuvre executed, that only one rifle out of the whole lot missed fire, and when the armorer-sergeant examined the rifles afterwards, he pronounced them all fit for immediate work. A 100 yards' swim for all comers, and a 70 yards' handicap for drummer boys under 16 years of age, and a 70 yards' race for men taught this year followed; after which the proceedings were wound up by a swimming steeplechase, which was, by no means, the least amusing for the spectators. For this race, four rows of punts were moored across the river in a course of 100 yards, and the competitors had to dive under and clamber over each row alternately. As a marquee was pitched on the ground, and there was an ample provision of blankets for the purpose of sheltering and keeping warm the men in the intervals between the several races, none of them were likely to suffer from their exertions.

THE CAMP AT CHALONS.

THE correspondent of an English paper writes from the camp:

"This is a very pleasant place by day, but a very dog-hole to sleep in. There is but one decent hotel in the place, and to hire a bed there is ruination, even if you can do so, which you can't, for the chances are that somebody else has been before you. I pay 10*s*. a night for a bed in a room where there are three other Englishmen—two from Aldershot, and one like myself, from the Curragh. We dine how and where we can. There is a very fair *table d'hôte* at the Hotel de l'Europe, and neither dinner nor wine is dear. The French officers are exceedingly civil to us, but they are not given so much unto hospitality as is the case with us. The regiments of the Imperial Guard have messes very much the same as in our own service, but these are by no means popular. The other corps don't dine by ranks when in camp, as is done when they are in quarters. Each two companies of infantry (that is, the officers of these) and each squadron of cavalry mess together. They form little parties of six or eight in each mess, and very comfortable and snug they are. I have dined two or three times with them, but no one mess asks more than a couple of strangers at a time. Each time I dined at these messes the dinner was plain but good, well cooked and well served; no luxuries, but everything of the best. In the cavalry there are many more wealthy men than in the infantry corps. The Eighth Cuirassiers, the First Lancers, and the Fourth Chasseurs-à-Cheval, have each several decided 'swells' amongst them, men who in quarters have their livery servants, broghams, riding horses, &c. But swelledness is not much esteemed in the French army. In camp no officer is allowed to have anything that shows he is richer than his neighbors, and it is the fashion amongst them not to show any signs of being 'swells' when with their corps. I made the acquaintance of some officers of the Seventy-fourth of the Line the other day, and accepted an invitation to a 'ponch' one evening. This 'ponch' is something like the hospitality that takes place with us when one regiment invites another to dinner, only it does not cost a twentieth part of the money. At a 'ponch' all the officers of the regiment that gives it meet together at the café where it is given. In the camp each regiment has its own café. The officers sit down to smoke and talk in groups just as they feel inclined. Hot 'ponch' is served round, as are also coffee, liqueurs, or whatever one likes to call for. It is, in short, nothing more or less than a social gathering of the whole corps of officers in an informal manner; or if a second regiment is present the one corps is partaking of the hospitality of the other. It is a very cheap and sensible way of regiments showing good feeling towards each other, without the expense, bore and great eating, and greater drinking, which a mess-dinner involves with us. But French customs will never gain ground in our Army.

"The French cavalry is decidedly inferior to ours, except in numbers. The best corps they have, in my opinion, are the Chasseurs-à-Cheval, or mounted light troops. They are certainly the lightest of light horsemen, but extremely well mounted. All that I have seen have Algerian horses,

entire animals—stallions—very like the Arabs on which the Tenth Hussars and Twelfth Lancers were mounted when they arrived at Sebastopol from India overland. The horses of the Chasseurs-à-Cheval are not more than fourteen hands two inches, English measurement, but they look fully fifteen hands, owing to the men being so very small. I am told the French have seventeen of these corps, each of which consists of six squadrons of a hundred men. That would make ten thousand men of the most workmanlike light-horse I have seen in Europe. There is nothing to be compared with them in the Austrian Army. The Lancers are a fine body of men. They have eight regiments of them, each numbering six hundred men and horses. The men are much larger than the Chasseurs-à-Cheval, more like our hussar regiments. The Cuirassiers are great heavy fellows, as lumbering, but much more provincial than our Life Guards, and I should think quite as useless. The dragons I don't admire, although the French think so highly of them. They are trained to act as cavalry as well as infantry, and consequently spoil both. The artillery cannot hold a candle to our fellows. Even the crack corps, the horse artillery of the Imperial Guard, cannot be compared for a moment to our horse artillery. The infantry, I must admit, is magnificent, and is certainly now the best dressed infantry in Europe. In their firing, their gymnastic exercise, their bayonet, fencing, and all other exercises, the Emperor seems determined to bring the whole infantry up to the standard of excellence which once was to be seen exclusively with the Zouaves.

"You would be astonished to see how beautifully the whole course is decorated with gardens, statues, arches, and other matters—all the work of soldiers, who take to this kind of amusement in their spare time. There is, of course, much more of this in the infantry than in the cavalry lines, for the latter have to look after their horses, and have consequently but little time on their hands."

PRINCE DE JOINVILLE ON FRENCH AND EUROPEAN NAVIES.

[Paris Correspondence of the London Herald, August 23.]

THE current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* commences with an article which is likely to attract attention, both from its subject and from the fact that, though signed "V. DE MARS," it is understood to proceed from the pen of his Royal Highness the Prince de JOINVILLE.

The article is divided into two parts. The first professes to set forth the share of the Federal Navy in the American war, with a view to point out the altered character of naval warfare. It is ably written, but betrays a Northern bias so strong as materially impair its value, and says:—Now, without wishing in the least to undervalue the merit of officers so distinguished as DAHLGREN and PORTER undoubtedly are, most members of the profession to which Prince de JOINVILLE once belonged regret that not a line should have fallen from his pen to pay a tribute to the gallantry and heroism displayed by the Southern navy in their struggle against such tremendous odds. It has also given pain to many to find that Prince de JOINVILLE blindly espouses the Yankee prejudice to the extent of calling the *Alabama* a pirate; he contrives to pay a compliment to the *Kearsarge*, but has not a word to show that he appreciates the courage of the gallant SEMMES. Had at any time any French naval officers achieved half as much as the commander who has made immortal his name and that of the *Alabama*, would not his Royal Highness set down to prejudice and the narrowest party spirit such contemptuous disposal of his claims to renown as he ungenerously and unjustly metes out to the *Alabama* and her captain?

Having said thus much, I will now lay before you the practical suggestions which the "exploits of the American Navy" have inspired to the Prince. He thinks that henceforth the greatest naval powers in their quarrels with inferior States are bound to provide themselves with a large fleet of swift gunboats mounting but few guns—but those of a heavy calibre. Unless they procure this description of vessels, which are to be, as it were, "*les gendarmes de la mer*," their merchant shipping runs the risk of being destroyed by a few light cruisers.

The second part of the Prince's article is far more valuable. He discusses with great minuteness, and evidently thorough knowledge of the subject, the *matériel* and *personnel* of the French navy. The great advantages to be sought above all others are swiftness and heavy guns—the protection of the iron-casing is but secondary. Swiftness is essential in almost all the circumstances of war; either to compel the enemy to fight, or to evade his pursuit; to keep up a blockade against blockade-runners, and to chase steam cruisers or privateers. I would dispense with it only for vessels intended to operate close inshore and in shallow waters. For such vessels iron-casing, and of the thickest description, may be necessary, but heavy guns are even for them of the first importance. Now, as regards naval artillery, we are decidedly behind hand. We have nothing equivalent to the American fifteen-inch gun, or to the twelve-ton Armstrong gun, whether rifled or smooth-bore, with which the English are beginning to arm their ships. We have been following a little too closely the system of our new land ordnance, which has been a complete success. Both our field and siege guns are excellent, and their construction is easy enough. But the naval gun, which is intended to smash iron plates, is quite another thing; the problem is to contrive a gun which will stand the discharge of the heaviest projectile with the heaviest charge of powder. The experience of the American war, the experiments which have taken place abroad, all indicate that the effects of a projectile on iron plates are the more destructive as the charge of powder that propels it is heavier. Now, these guns, which must have a very heavy calibre to burn a very heavy charge of powder, are very hard to manufacture, and we have allowed the English and the Americans to get the better of us in this respect. They have already in use guns whose charge is not less than sixty pounds of powder, and whose destructive effects exceed anything we can arrive at.

THE court-martial of which General Sweitzer was President, and which held its sessions at the headquarters of the Department of Washington, has been dissolved. General Sweitzer returns to the command of Camp Barry.

THE CAVALRY ARM.

(From Col. Brackett's History of the United States Cavalry.)

ALL cavalry in the United States service is light cavalry. Now the question will be asked what is the distinction between the light and heavy cavalry and the dragoons.

Heavy cavalry in the European armies consists of large men in defensive armor, mounted on heavy, powerful horses. The power of this arm lies in the strength and breeding of the horses, and the courage and activity of the riders. The men wear helmets and cuirasses, and heavy equipments. The helmet is a piece of defensive armor or covering for the head, worn by nearly all of the cavalry regiments in Europe, and has been found, after ages of use, to be the only proper head-covering for a mounted man. Our own big, unwieldy uniform felt hat is nothing more or less than ridiculous, and our forage cap is little better.

The helmets worn by the soldiers of olden times were some of them models of beauty, strength and grace. The helmet of the Romans was a head-piece of iron or brass, which descended behind as far as the shoulders, and left the face uncovered. Upon the top was the crest, in adorning which the soldiers took great pride. The usual adornment was horse-hair, or feathers of divers colors. The helmets of the officers were sometimes very splendid, being adorned with gold and silver. A dragon was used as the crest of the helmet by the mounted soldiers in the Middle Ages, hence the name dragoon.

The cuirass is another piece of defensive armor, made of plate well hammered, serving to cover the body from the neck to waist both before and behind, called breast and back plate. The cuirassiers of the armies of Europe wear the cuirass. The helmets worn by the Russian soldiers are both serviceable and beautiful.

The heavy cavalry, then, consists of heavy men and heavy horses, who are used upon occasion to hurl down upon the enemy, and by their weight alone overpower them. It is questionable whether they are of much service, and no doubt we are as well off without them. They are incapable of doing the same duty that is required of the light cavalry, as even short marches break down both men and horses. They are more formidable in appearance than in reality.

Dragoons are next to be considered. They were originally organized to act either as cavalry or infantry skirmishers—a sort of hybrid corps to do duty on foot or on horseback; now they are simply a body of regular cavalry soldiers, in some countries divided into heavy and light dragoons.

All of the cavalry which has been organized in the United States is properly designated as light cavalry. The laws of Congress made two regiments of dragoons, one of mounted riflemen, and two of cavalry. It was no doubt intended to make the dragoons and cavalry all one arm, but a fault in the law, which was subsequently remedied, made it otherwise, and JEFFERSON DAVIS, who was Secretary of War, took advantage of it, and made two arms, thereby securing promotion for his favorites in the cavalry arm without reference to the dragoons. Army men will readily understand this distinction.

During the Mexican War the dragoons were armed with musketoons, which were carried on sling-belts, except when marching, dragoon sabres of the Prussian pattern, and horse-pistols. This was unchanged for several years afterward. The Mounted Rifles were armed with percussion rifles and Colt's army revolvers—no sabres. The revolvers were supplied to all cavalry men as soon as was convenient. The cavalry regiments were armed with sabres, rifle carbines, and Colt's navy revolvers. Why they were not armed with army revolvers no person could ever give a good reason. The sabre in Indian fighting is simply a nuisance; they jingle abominably, and are of no earthly use. If a soldier gets close enough on an Indian to use a sabre, it is about an even thing as to which goes under first.

The trimming of the dragoon jackets after the close of the Mexican War was orange, and that of the Rifles green. The cavalry had, and still have, yellow. The dragoons and Rifles exulted in what was known as the "Albert hat," with orange and green pompons. The cavalry got—God knows where—the "cavalry hat" familiar to theatre-goers as that worn by Fra Diavolo. If the whole earth had been ransacked, it is difficult to tell where a more ungainly piece of furniture could have been found. It is now used by the whole Army, being somewhat more unwieldy than the original pattern. It seems to me that soldiers take delight in seeing into what ludicrous shapes they can get these hats, with a tassel hanging in front, on one side, or behind, and a black ostrich feather, which, after one or two wittings, has a most bedraggled and wilted appearance. The forage cap is a poor imitation of the French *kepi*, and seems with us to run mostly to visor. The old-fashioned dragoon cap was both graceful and soldierly.

The saddle used in the cavalry now is that known as the McClellan saddle, which was patented after his visit to Europe by General McCLELLAN. The soldiers like it, as it is easy to ride on, and does not give a horse a sore back unless carelessly used. Men who ride saddles are generally the best judges of them, though heads of department sometimes think differently. It is fair, then, to say that the saddle, if it had a breast-strap, is a good one, as it has the verdict of the men in its favor. I do not like the bridle so well. The bit is ordinarily too powerful for the horse; it is made of poor steel, and the curb-chain is apt to straighten out upon pulling the reins. This could, no doubt, be remedied. I think, however, a decided improvement could be made in the choice of bits.

The swiftest horses are not always the best in cavalry. If all were equally fast, it would be very well, but, in making a charge upon any given point, a few horses will always come out ahead, and leave their companions far in the rear. Officers who insist upon their men preserving their lines in a charge, insist upon an impossibility.

Another subject has impressed itself strongly upon my mind, which is the fact that, in our Regular service, the horses are groomed too much. I can not say that this applies to Volunteers. In my own experience, the fault with them lies the other way. What I mean is this, that in winter time, when the weather is cold, and the horses, as is almost always the case with us, are without suitable shel-

ter, the grooming the horse one hour at daybreak, and one hour just before sunset, is absolutely hurtful. Some cavalry officers, who have been taught certain rules, insist upon the man keeping at work steadily one hour on each horse, without any regard to time, place, circumstances, or any thing else. Now, in the fine stables which the military of France and Great Britain have, it may do well to keep the horses looking sleek-coated, giving them each day gentle exercise; but with us, who have our poor animals trembling the great part of the winter from sheer cold, it is worse than nonsense to tear up their hides each day by means of the curry-comb and brush. The pores are left open, the skin is scratched, and the wretched animal stands crouched up all night, suffering from the effects of this well-meant, but this ill-administered grooming. The condition of our poor horses sometimes in winter is such as to make any heart susceptible of pity feel the most profound sorrow. But this I do not find fault with; in actual campaign both men and horses must suffer, but do not let us cavalry people make our only friends—our horses—suffer unnecessarily. British and French officers may think this singular advice, but they must recollect that their cavalry force is small compared with ours, and they have every convenience to make themselves and their horses comfortable—good stables, plenty of forage, and nice roads to travel upon.

About marching, too, a few lines may not be amiss. In starting out after feeding, let the horses walk about one hour, when a halt of fifteen minutes ought to be sounded. Let the men close up, and then dismount. This eases the horse, gives him a chance to breathe a short time, and makes him feel better. When ready to start, tighten up the girths, which will be found to have slackened up, one or two holes. Do not let the saddle be loose on the back; it should sit snug; but, at the same time, caution all soldiers not to draw too tightly, as I have seen some dreadful sores made on horses' sides by the ring and strap which is used on the McClellan saddle, and which is borrowed from the Mexicans.

About riding, I have to say that soldiers must learn to ride themselves, and time alone will make good riders. Some men never do know how to ride, and never learn. The sooner they are got rid of the better. Great, beefy creatures some of them are, who have no more elasticity than a dead animal, and who worry and fret their poor horses almost to madness. Our men are generally (I mean the Americans) natural riders, and soon become good horsemen. They quickly learn how to take care of horses. This is particularly the case where the men become attached to their animals, and make pets of them. I have known many a soldier to sit up half the night in order to get a chance to *stead* a feed for his horse. This venial offense is forgiven generally by the officers. The quartermasters are the sufferers, but they always manage some way or other to keep even.

As to riders, the United States Cavalry, under the old system, had few superiors. The English, as a general thing, are most wretched riders, and it is no wonder that they are almost universally whipped whenever they go into battle. The "bumping" up and down on their saddles is not only excruciating to themselves, but ruinous to their unfortunate animals. NOLAN, in his work on Cavalry, speaks in the most disparaging terms of the English cavalry, as does Lieutenant-General Sir CHARLES JAMES NAPIER; and no doubt justly so, as it is hard to imagine a more helpless body of men than they are. Poor NOLAN himself lost his life while charging at Balaklava, where the English horse was entirely cut to pieces by the Russians.

After a hard day's march, or, indeed, any march in hot weather, upon halting, the saddles should be removed, the saddle-blanket turned and left on the horse, strapped on by the surcingle. This will prevent saddle-boils. After the saddle is removed, nearly every horse wishes to roll. He should be allowed to do so, the man keeping hold of the halter-strap or lariat while he is rolling. Ordinary marches for cavalry should not exceed eighteen miles per day. The horses should be watered once or twice on the march, if it is convenient, and should be allowed to drink as much water as they want, provided they are moved on after drinking, but on no account should they, after marching some distance, be allowed to drink and cool. If this is permitted, nine cases out of ten the animals will be foundered. Officers should be continually on their guard watching recruits in this respect, as by its neglect many a fine animal has been ruined. In cold weather care should be taken to see that the horses are well blanketed during the night, and, if necessary, men should be detailed to keep the blankets on, as horses are apt to rub or kick them off. No man can be a good cavalry officer unless he is continually on the alert looking out for the welfare of his horses. Cavalry soldiers generally do well enough for themselves, but cavalry horses must be looked after.

A march of a thousand miles is a better school for a recruit than all of the riding-halls ever built, and United States soldiers are often sent across the continent of North America merely as a part of a summer campaign.

Horses should be inspected frequently, as, in spite of every care, shoes are sometimes left on too long, and sometimes they are knocked off, and the horse, on a rocky road, becomes lame at once. The Indians never shoe their horses; the hoofs of their animals become as hard nearly as flint. They go over the rockiest roads with our cavalry chasing them, and as soon as the shoes of our horses are torn off by the rocks they become disabled, and the Indians laugh at our efforts to overtake them.

The shoeing tools of the farrier should consist of a shoeing knife, a toe knife, a shoeing hammer, a clinching iron, a clinch-cutter, a pair of pincers, and a rasp. What is known as a buttress should never be used, nor ought a shoe to be put on while hot, any more than is sufficient to show that it is of the right shape. When starting on a march each horse ought to have two shoes at least fitted, so that the farrier will have nothing to do but nail them on in case any are lost while travelling. Altogether too little attention is paid to shoeing by cavalry officers. Whatever relates to the care and training of his horses is a part of his profession, and the smallest matter ought not to be neglected.

A good rider will always make a good raider. As to the equipment, there is no doubt but there is now

too much weight on the waist-belt. The sabre hangs on it, also the cartridge-box, with twenty or forty rounds in it, and the revolver. This is altogether too much, and breaks many a man down, causing diseases of various kinds, which are ruinous to cavalry men. Some system of shoulder-belts ought to be devised to lighten up the strain which now bears with so much weight and such ill effects upon a particular part of the body.

Our sabres are never really sharp, and good officers think there is no way of keeping them so as long as we continue to use the steel scabbard; but the question is, what are we going to get to replace it with? NOLAN says the sabres used by the East India native cavalry are condemned English sword-blades, sharpened to the keenest edge, and kept in wooden scabbards. They are never drawn except in action, where, according to his account, they do dreadful execution.

Our revolvers, of Colt's pattern, cannot at present be much improved upon.

SHARP's carbines are the favorite cavalry carbines, though upon this subject there is a diversity of opinion, each commander having some pet arm which he thinks superior to any other. Our cavalrymen ought to have good carbines, as our general officers employ them in every conceivable way; and it is really surprising how much, and how many different kinds of work they are called upon to perform. Some of our sapient political Brigadier-Generals can use up a cavalry regiment with a rapidity truly astonishing, and their ignorance is only exceeded by their conceit. In our rebellion, in many instances, the less a man knew about military matters the better officer he was supposed to be.

Within the last eighteen months there has been a decided improvement in the carbines and accoutrements which have been issued to the cavalry. It is now conceded that the Spencer carbine, or rifle, is, by all odds, the best shooting weapon ever issued to mounted men; and the cartridge-box invented by Colonel ERASTUS BLAKESLEE, late of the First regiment of Connecticut cavalry, leaves but little to be desired. This cartridge-box is carried by a belt over the right shoulder, thus relieving the strain on the abdomen. With it seven carbines are loaded as quickly as one by the ordinary method, and it is more easily carried than any box in use.

THE Chicago Republican says that DICK TURNER, the former keeper of Libby Prison, is reduced from a weight of 165 pounds to a mere skeleton, weighing scarcely 100 pounds. About two months since he effected his escape from the dungeon in which he was confined in Libby, and after three weeks' diligent search was found in a house on Oregon Hill, in Richmond. He has since been confined in a cell 8 by 12, seen by and seeing only the surgeon, who daily visits him. He is furnished with a Bible, a copy of SHAKESPEARE, and a few magazines for reading. Besides TURNER, there are three other military prisoners who are about to be tried. The first of these is a man named POOL, a deserter from the Rebel army, who enlisted in the 14th United States Infantry, and was allowed to go as a spy to Richmond. On his arrival he at once peached upon his comrades, six in number, and they were to have been hung the Wednesday following the evacuation. POOL was captured about two miles from the city, and now awaits in close confinement his just deserts. Next is the guerrilla Captain ALBERT WILSON, who, after the fall of the city, followed in the wake of our army, killing every straggling soldier he met, and inhumanly butchering twenty-four safety guards, left at the houses of farmers as a protection to their property. On his capture he was wounded in the ankle. To save his life amputation was necessary. He is a young man, scarcely 25 years old, light complexion, moustache, round and regular features, about five feet three inches high, and weighing about 120 pounds. On the night of the 15th of June the fourth prisoner was received at Richmond, on an order from the Secretary of War, and placed in a cell adjoining that of DICK TURNER. No one has seen him, none know his name, his crime, nor the length of time he is to be incarcerated. His food is passed regularly in, and none have ever spoken to him nor heard him speak.

It is said that the frauds upon the Government by means of fraudulent muster-rolls, based upon forged descriptive lists issued by Captain D. S. Breckwith, Assistant Commissary of Musters for the Baltimore Department, promise to assume large proportions. Breckwith and a number of his accomplices in the fraud are now in close confinement in Baltimore, and Colonel WOOLEY, Provost-Marshal, is actively engaged in investigating the matter, and has brought to light important information which completely exposes the modes of operation pursued by Breckwith. The Paymaster's Department there is in no way implicated in the affair. The payments were made according to descriptive lists, and in good faith. The accomplices of Breckwith, it is reported, would personate different parties, going from one hospital to another, assuming to be sick, obtaining their discharge, and then draw the money from the paymasters and divide the spoils with Breckwith.

GENERAL LEE has accepted the presidency of Washington College, at Lexington, Va. In his letter of acceptance he says that "it is the duty of every citizen, in the present condition of the country, to do all in his power to aid in the restoration of peace and harmony, and in no way to oppose the policy of the State or General Government directed to that object;" and that "it is particularly incumbent on those charged with the instruction of the young to set an example of submission to authority." The Board of the College expresses its hearty concurrence in these sentiments, which certainly are very commendable. If such principles really govern in the education of the Southern youth, and General LEE takes care to eradicate the old notion of State allegiance first and National allegiance last, he will earn remission for many past sins against his country. But will he do this?

SEVEN hundred and fifty thousand meals have been furnished to soldiers passing through Philadelphia. This has been done by the liberality of citizens and devoted and efficient committees, without aid from city, State, or Federal Government.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

In making up accounts of the late Polish rebellion, the Russian Government have now discovered the significant fact that the number of people who left Warsaw to join the insurrectionary bands in 1862 and 1863 amounted to no less than 8,128, out of a population of 216,000. Of these 83 were children between 10 and 14 years old, 1,902 were between 20 and 25, 1,463 between 25 and 30, 869 between 30 and 35, 568 between 35 and 40, 376 between 40 and 45, 207 between 45 and 50, 110 between 50 and 55, 62 between 55 and 60, 43 between 60 and 65, 18 between 65 and 70, 9 between 70 and 75, 4 between 75 and 80, 3 between 80 and 85.

ADMIRAL SIR FRANCIS WILLIAM AUSTEN, G. C. B., died at Portsmouth on the 10th ult., aged 91. Sir FRANCIS AUSTEN entered the service in 1788, and was the senior officer in the English navy, and as such held the rank of "Admiral of the fleet." He was in most of the celebrated naval battles of the great wars at the end of the last and beginning of the present century, and gained great distinction in some of them. He was, however, a greater object of interest to the public as the elder brother of the celebrated JANE AUSTEN, whom many regard as the first of female novelists, and whose well-known partiality for the navy may be accounted for by the fact that both her brothers were in it.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Monde* estimates the present effective of the Pontifical army at 8,000 men, classified as follows: Gendarmes, 12 companies, 2 squadrons; artillery, 2 batteries (one native, the other foreign); veterans, 6 companies; 1 regiment of the line, 2 battalions, 14 companies; Zouaves, 8 companies; native chasseurs, 8 companies; foreign ditto, 8 companies; dragoons, 2 squadrons (one native, the other foreign). Neither the regiments nor the battalions are at their full strength, and the companies might be strengthened so that the effective might easily be brought up to 12,000 or 12,500 men, "which," says the writer, "would be more than sufficient to maintain tranquility in the interior in the event of the French Army quitting the States of the Church."

AMONG the numerous plans for rendering the bottoms of iron ships proof against fouling, is one by Mr. MULLEY, LLOYD'S surveyor at Plymouth. It consists in completely encasing the ship's bottom with wood to a considerable height above the deep-load line, and then covering the wood with a sheathing of yellow metal, in the same way as the bottom of a wood ship is sheathed. This method of treatment he applied to the *Iron Gem*, which is now in the Clarence Graving Dock for inspection, she having just returned from a voyage to the Brazils. The outer metal sheathing is smooth and clean, not exhibiting even a wrinkle, while, by the ingenious yet simple mode in which the wood casing is secured to the hull, no metallic contact is possible between the iron of the ship and the yellow metal or any of its fastenings, and by this arrangement galvanic action is completely prevented.

THE *Times* of India of the 13th May contains an account of a most fatal outbreak of cholera. It seems that on the 12th of April a small detachment of artillery, with women and children, quitted Mhow en route for Mahablashwur, and arrived at Bulwara, three marches from Mhow, on the 15th, in good health. On that day cholera appeared, and one death occurred. The disease then rapidly spread. The march was resumed, and day after day the attacks and deaths were so numerous that on the 18th it was decided that further progress forward was inadvisable, and the detachment was accordingly turned back, and reached Hursora, a village three miles from Mhow, on the morning of the 20th. Here the authorities had made every arrangement, fresh tents having been pitched, and every necessary supplied. The mortality then ceased. The number of attacks is not recorded, but in this march of about eight days no less than twenty-one men, one woman and four children died, out of a force which numbered only 120 souls!

A PAPER in the last number of *Revue des Deux Mondes* is devoted to a survey of French maritime resources, taking for standard the progress made since the struggle in North America. Naval warfare having assumed quite an altered shape, the writer traces each successive transformation, since the old hulk left behind at Norfolk Arsenal became by second birth the ram *Merrimac*, who begat the *Monitor*; how the *Atlanta* went forth (17th June, 1863), from Savannah, to succumb in fifteen minutes before the *Weehawken* of lesser bulk, but with guns of larger calibre; how Lieutenant CUSHING worked the first torpedo in Roanoke River, and cigar-shaped pigmy craft brought to grief the *Ironsides*, 3,500 tons, off Charleston. In the handling of a squadron, the doings of FARRAGUT before Mobile, preceded by his headlong capture of New Orleans, are given as models of dexterous audacity; while Admiral BUCHANAN's defence of Mobile harbor gets recognition. Coming to the navy of France, its working in the Crimea showed how the disastrous Russian campaign of 1812 might have been spared, while, in the prompt deliverance of Italy, it played no small part, though debarred from operating against Venice. Entering into the detail of build and armament, he admits the superiority of the Armstrong gun, and awards future victory to the discharge of weight and metal. The main efforts of France should, however, be concentrated on securing a supply of seamen, a point on which he feels distrust, but still upholds maritime conscription for France on the authority of Mr. LINDSAY, who applies it to England.

LOYAL SOUTHERN GENERALS.

MR. H. R. HELPER, who was, at one time, quite famous as the author of a book entitled "The Impending Crisis," in a Fourth of July speech at Buenos Ayres, had this to say about Southern loyalists:—

Virginia, he said, has given us twelve generals, whose names are as follows:—Thomas, Terrill, Cooke, Reno, Prentiss, Newton, Davidson, Stevenson, Denver, Ammen, Hays, Graham.

Maryland, "my Maryland," has given us ten generals, namely:—Ord, Cooper, Benton, Emory, French, Kenley, Vandever, Sykes, Judah, Lanman.

Delaware has given us three generals, namely:—Lockwood, Torbert, Thomas.

Kentucky—the birthplace of President Lincoln, the martyred and immortal patriot, stands in great measure redeemed in the number and efficiency of the soldiers whom she has sent into the field for the defence of the Union. She has given us twenty-eight generals, whose names are:—Canby, Anderson, Roscan, Reynolds, Nelson, Hobson, Harrow, Oglesby, Blair, Boyle, Crittenden, McClernand, McMillan, Clay, Clay Smith, Morris, Palmer, Pope, Burbridge, Fry, Shacklesford, Gorman, Johnson, Jackson, Wood, Ward, and two Bufords.

Tennessee has given us five generals, namely:—Carter, Harney, Campbell, Abercrombie, Spears.

The District of Columbia has given us five generals, namely:—Hunter, Orme, Pleasanton, Brannan, Getty.

Alabama has given us three generals, namely:—Two Birneys and one Crittenden.

North Carolina has given us two generals:—Meredith and Johnson.

South Carolina has given us two generals:—Hurlbut and Fremont.

Missouri has given us Reno; Louisiana, West, and Georgia, Meigs.

Here we have a list of seventy-three Southern generals of land forces, many of whom have already, with their valor and blood, intermingled with the valor and blood of their compatriots from other sections of the country, added strength and indissolubility to the Union.

If we turn to the Navy we shall find from the South four names at least, which will be famous in history so long as floating batteries or men-of-war shall be found upon the water. You know to whom I allude: Farragut, of Tennessee; Porter, of Louisiana; Goldsborough, of the District of Columbia, and Winslow, of North Carolina—that brave and dauntless Old Coon who captured the pirate *Alabama*.

A REGULAR meeting of the United Service Society was held on the evening of the 6th, at the Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth street, New York. W. S. HILLYER, late Colonel of Volunteers, presided. The purpose of the meeting was especially to form a basis of organization for branch societies in each Assembly District in the State of New York, and to have each one represented by a delegate in the State Convention to be held in Albany to select candidates for the political offices made vacant this year from those persons who have served in the Army. Also, an important object of the meeting was to hear the report of a Committee appointed to arrange measures for a mass meeting, to be held at the Cooper Institute, to discuss the present attitude of the French-Mexican powers toward the United States, and to express their belief in the Monroe Doctrine. The Committee consisted of General WARD, Colonels SAGE, BENDIX, HILLYER, LEE and DE LACEY. Colonel SAGE, as Chairman of the Committee, read the report, which stated that favorable progress was being made toward holding the meeting, and that some of the most prominent orators and speakers in the country had accepted the invitation to attend. Both report and committee were favorably received, the former adopted and the latter continued with power. Several names were proposed during the evening, and elected after proper qualifications. A motion to appoint a permanent President of the Society was offered, but after discussion, finally laid on the table. The following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board of Control be authorized to call a meeting of delegates to the Central Committee whenever they may deem it expedient for the purpose of organization, and that when nine Assembly Districts are formed, this Society cease to exercise control in the District societies in the city and county of New York.

The following resolution, prepared by Colonel A. B. SAGE, was finally adopted after much discussion:—

Resolved, That the Board of Control be authorized to publish a call to the ex-officers and men of the Army and Navy who have served during the late Rebellion, resident in New York State, to assemble in their respective Assembly Districts and elect three delegates to a State Convention to be held on the 11th of October at Albany, N. Y., for the purpose of taking into consideration the political issues of the day; and also that a suitable letter be prepared to be addressed to prominent officers throughout the United States asking them to co-operate with the United Service Society of New York in its objects.

At the last session of the Legislature of Massachusetts a joint special committee, consisting of three members on the part of the Senate and five on the part of the House, was appointed, "with instructions to consider, prepare, and report to the next General Court some suitable plan to be adopted for the purpose of giving proper and efficient expression of and direction to the liberality and gratitude of this Commonwealth and of its citizens, towards the wounded, sick, and disabled soldiers and sailors who have served and suffered in the common cause, and towards the families of those who have lost their lives in such service." At a meeting of the committee, held at the State House, in Boston, on the 26th ult., E. B. Stoddard, Chairman, and E. J. Sherman, Secretary, were instructed to issue a circular inviting the people of the Commonwealth, who desired to be heard on the subject of the order, to appear before them, at a meeting to be held at the State House, in Boston, on Thursday, September 21, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., or to submit in writing their views upon the subject under consideration. The committee ask the aid and suggestions of all friends of soldiers and sailors, so that some proper plan may be matured to provide for the future wants of all citizens of Massachusetts who have been disabled in the war. Letters may be sent to the chairman, at Worcester; to the secretary, at Lawrence; or to any member of the committee.

The following promotions and appointments have been made among the Field and Staff Officers of the New Jersey Regiments, in the service of the United States, since July 1, 1865.

SECOND REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel James W. McNeeley, to be Colonel, vice Penrose, appointed Brigadier-General U. S. V.; Major James W. Penrose, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice McNeeley, promoted; Captain Charles R. Paul, to be Major, vice Penrose promoted; Assistant Surgeon George D. Fitch, to be Surgeon, vice Oakley, term of service expired.

TENTH REGIMENT.—Captain William H. Franklin, of Company I, to be Major, July 1, 1865, vice McNeeley, promoted; First Lieutenant Richard M. Popham, of Company E., appointed Adjutant, July 1, 1865, vice Kendrick discharged.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Captain Daniel Dare, to be Major, vice Dubois promoted.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, (First Cavalry).—Lieutenant-Colonel Walter R. Robbins, to be Colonel, vice Beaumont, discharged; Major William Harper, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Robbins, promoted; Captain Garret V. Beekman, to be Major, vice Harper, promoted; First Lieutenant Lawrence Fay, appointed Adjutant, July 18, 1865, vice Graves, not mustered; Second Lieutenant Richard Darmstadt, to be First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, July 18, 1865, vice Shaw resigned.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, (Third Cavalry).—Lieutenant-Colonel William P. Robeson, to be Colonel, vice Pennington, discharged.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant Christian A. Volk, to be First Lieutenant and Adjutant, vice Breen, promoted; First Lieutenant George W. Breen, Adjutant, to be Captain of Company G, vice Lippincott, discharged.

The following casualties have been reported since July 1, 1865.

SECOND REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant George A. Byram, of Company I., dismissed July 5, 1865.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—Major Samuel T. Dubois not mustered.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Captain Elias G. Wright, of Company A, resigned, June 26, 1865; Second Lieutenant George S. Gray, of Company I, dismissed, July 12, 1865.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, (First Cavalry).—Colonel Myron H. Beaumont, mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, July 24, 1865; First Lieutenant William E. Graves, Adjutant, not mustered.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant W. B. Woodward, of Company D, discharged, July 13, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant John B. Warner, of Company K, not mustered; Second Lieutenant John B. Warner, of Company K., resigned June 23, 1865.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT, (Third Cavalry).—Colonel Alexander C. M. Pennington, Jr., mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service, July 26, 1865.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.—Captain Charles A. Galluba, of Company H., resigned—, 1865; Second Lieutenant George Edwards, of Company F, dismissed July 13, 1865.

THE last session of the Maryland Legislature appropriated \$7,000 for the purchase of a site for a cemetery on the Antietam battle-field, in which to place the remains of the men who fell in that ever-memorable battle. Ten acres of ground have been purchased near the bridge where Burnside's troops fought, and within sight of the house where the Rebel General Lee viewed the progress of the battle. The ground has been enclosed with a neat fence. The work of interring the remains in the cemetery is now in progress. There are some 7,000 or 8,000 buried on the field. Thus far 2,620 bodies have been identified, 1,704 by name, regiment and State, and 916 by their respective States. The remains of many others will yet be identified as the work progresses. The trustees appointed by the Maryland Legislature have issued a circular to the authorities of the several States, asking their co-operation in the patriotic work by making appropriations and the appointment of trustees. It is contemplated to erect a national monument in the cemetery after the dead have all been interred therein, and their graves appropriately marked. An application will be made to the next Congress for an appropriation for this purpose.

SOON after the persons accused of robbing the St. Albans banks and killing some of the citizens were discharged by Judge Coursol, of Montreal, the Canadian government ordered an investigation into the conduct of the judge to be made by Mr. Torrance, a member of the Montreal bar of some ability and high personal character. The report of Mr. Torrance has just been published. He exonerates Judge Coursol and Mr. Lamothe, the chief of police, by whose instrumentality the recovered money had so hastily been transferred to the friends of the prisoners, from the imputation of corrupt and improper motives. He, however, holds that Judge Coursol should be indicted for malfeasance in office in not reporting to the government. Judge Coursol, in a correspondence with Mr. Torrance, defends his course by saying that he acted as judge, and not as justice of the peace, and was not bound to report to the government. In support of this position the telegraphic dispatch from the Attorney-General in reply to one from Judge Coursol asking for instructions, is quoted, and is to the following effect: "As you are a judge, use your own discretion." No action has yet been taken on the suggestion of Mr. Torrance.

THE War Fund Committee of Brooklyn, N. Y., announce their intention of publishing a full and actual record of each Regiment, Company, Battalion and Battery raised in, or from Kings County, N. Y., its Naval representatives, and those in other regiments and branches of the service, the operations of its Common Council, Board of Supervisors, Christian and Sanitary Commissions, War Fund Committee, Soldiers' Aid Societies, etc., as well as biographical sketches of its most eminent military and naval men, and interesting incidents and anecdotes of the prison, the camp, and naval life. The historian selected for this work is Mr. Frank J. Bramhall, the Superintendent of the Naval Division of the Bureau of Military Record, well known as an author and historian of the war. Officers of the Army and Navy are requested to lend their aid to the work.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

GENERAL Henry S. Briggs is a candidate for Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MAJOR George K. Leet, of Lieutenant-General Grant's staff, has left Washington for the West, to be absent two weeks.

CAPTAIN G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has arrived in Washington from a tour of inspection to the East.

THE President has appointed Francis A. D. Bregon as Chief Engineer in the revenue cutter service of the United States.

MAJOR S. S. Curtis has been appointed Judge-Advocate of the District of Upper Arkansas, headquarters at Fort Riley.

BREVET Major-General Judson Kilpatrick will take the stump for the Union candidate for Governor of New Jersey.

BREVET Major-General Frank Wheaton received the honorary degree of Master of Arts at the recent commencement of Brown University.

BREVET Major-General J. M. Corse on the 1st assumed command of the District of Minnesota, Department of the Missouri, relieving Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley.

LIEUTENANT Philip Dolan, of the Fourth Massachusetts cavalry, has been appointed Provost-Marshal of the city of Petersburg, Va.

COLONEL D'UTASSY, of Army and sutler and Sing Sing prison notoriety, is now engaged in the practice of photography at Delaware Gap.

LIEUTENANT Margerum, of the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, died at Fortress Monroe on Friday evening of last week. His remains have been sent home.

MAJOR-General Heintzelman is visiting his home at Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa., after an absence of twenty-five years.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel T. Ellery Lord is announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to Major-General John Gibbon, commanding at Petersburg, Va.

LIEUTENANT Bowen, assistant chief mustering officer of the Department of Virginia, has been mustered out of the service, and has returned to his home in Rhode Island.

BRIGADIER-General Pitcher succeeds General Hovey in command at Indianapolis. The latter will remain several weeks, settling up his affairs before going to Peru.

WILLIAM FAXON, Esq., chief clerk of the Navy Department, has left Washington on a brief trip to Connecticut. Mr. C. Thompson, of the Secretary's office, will act as chief clerk in the absence of Mr. Faxon.

GENERAL Barnum, lately commander of the Third brigade, Second division, Twentieth Army corps, has left Washington for New York city, where he is assigned to duty under Major-General Hooker.

At the recent commencement of the New York Free Academy, Lieutenant O. E. Michaelis, U. S. Ordnance Department, of the Class of 1862, received the degree of M. A., and delivered the Master's Oration.

CAPTAIN M. P. Bestow, A. A. G. on the staff of Major-General Thomas J. Wood, has been promoted to Major and A. A. G., to date from June 26th, for long and meritorious services.

CAPTAIN David Pierson, of the Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers, who was tried before the Sweitzer court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, has been dismissed the service, with loss of all pay and allowances.

MAJOR-General Fitz-Henry Warren has left New York for his home in Iowa. He was offered a few days since the soldiers' nomination for Governor, but his ill health and the near approach of the election compelled him to decline.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Porter, Commissary of Subsistence United States Army, has been assigned to duty at the headquarters of Major-General Reynolds, at Little Rock, as Chief Commissary of the Department of Arkansas.

BREVET Captain Clifford Stickney, First Lieutenant Signal corps, U. S. Army, lately on Major-General Humphrey's staff, has been appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, and is on duty in the northern and western division of New York at Albany.

COLONEL S. M. Quincey, Seventy-third U. S. Colored infantry, late Mayor of New Orleans under General Banks, has been appointed by General Canby President of the Claims Commission for the Department of Louisiana, in place of Brigadier-General M. Brayman, relieved.

HOSPITAL Chaplain W. W. Meach has been detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, and ordered to report at Nashville to Brigadier-General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner for the Bureau for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

COLONEL Thaddeus H. Stanton has been appointed Chief Paymaster of the Department of Virginia, vice Colonel Amos Binney. Major Joel A. Fithian succeeds Colonel Stanton as Paymaster of the district, with headquarters in Richmond.

BREVET Brigadier-General John C. Robinson, of New York, commanding the Department of Northern and Western New York, was recently inadvertently mustered out of service. By order of the War Department the mistake has been corrected from its date.

GENERAL Sweitzer's court-martial at Washington, before which Colonel John J. Claddeck and Paymaster Webb have been tried on charge of improper conduct, has found them guilty, and sentenced them to be dismissed the service. The findings of the court have been approved by the Department Commander.

HENRY KOENIG, alias Henry Garriah, has been dishonorably discharged the service of the United States. He formerly belonged to the Seventh New York Volunteers; and, by order of General Augur, he is to forfeit all pay and allowances. The charge against him was that of desertion to the enemy.

LIEUTENANT G. F. Schwartz (Brevet Captain), Fifteenth

New York Heavy Artillery, has been dismissed the service by the direction of the President for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty in not promptly delivering the muster-out rolls of his regiment, thus embarrassing the public service.

MAJOR-General Meade, at present Commander of the Military Division of the Atlantic, arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, on Thursday of last week, accompanied by General Gillmore and several members of his staff. Having completed the inspection of his Division, General Meade has since returned to the North.

THE death sentence in case of Private John Brown, of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, who was tried by court-martial for desertion, and sentenced to be shot by musketry, has been remitted by the President, on the recommendation of General Getty. The prisoner has been sent to a mustering officer in New Jersey to be mustered out.

CAPTAIN E. H. Moore and Captain Thomas A. Davis, of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania cavalry, recently dismissed from the service of the United States, have been honorably restored by the President. These officers were connected with the command of Major-General N. M. Curtis at Lynchburg.

A BOARD of Examiners for the examination of officers of the Commissary Department, is now in session at No. 223 G street, Washington. The following officers compose the Board: Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Woodruff, C. S. V.; Major D. D. Wiley, C. S. V.; Captain W. W. Wiltbank, C. S. V.

THE newspapers say that the Rev. C. B. Boynton, formerly of Cincinnati, has been designated by the Navy Department to write the naval history of the war. Mr. Boynton is favorably known as the author of an able pamphlet on iron-clads. We suppose the Navy Department will give him great facilities in preparing the history he proposes.

MAJOR-General Slocum has been nominated by the Democratic Convention for Secretary of State for the State of New York, and Brevet Major-General Patrick, formerly Provost-Marshal-General of the Army of the Potomac, for State Treasurer. General W. R. Marshall has been nominated by the Republican Convention for Governor of Minnesota.

BRIGADIER-General McCallum left Washington last week for the Southwest, to turn over to the boards of public works in the States in that section the various railroads which have been used by the Government during the war. Arrangements will be made by which the rolling stock furnished through the War Department will be sold to the respective companies on credit.

CAPTAIN Thomas C. Williams, Nineteenth infantry, lately aide-de-camp to Major-General L. H. Rosseau, has been brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular Army, and assigned as Provost-Marshal General on the staff of Major-General Stoneman. Captain Williams was lately married to the step-daughter of the late Postmaster-General Aaron V. Brown, and a niece to the Rebel General Gideon Pillow, of Tennessee.

BREVET Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. A., and late Chief Commissary of the Department of the Gulf, has been ordered to Philadelphia, to take charge of the Depot there—the base of supplies for all General Meade's command. Major W. W. Burns, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., has been ordered here to take the position made vacant by the departure of General Kilburn.

A DISPATCH, dated Augusta, Georgia, August 31, says:—"Three fast young men, of the best families, called out Captain Heasley, Thirty-third United States colored troops, last night, and brutally murdered him. A commission has been organized to-day to try them. General Grosvenor, who was to have gone North by special train to-morrow, is retained, by order of Major-General Steedman, to direct the prosecution."

BREVET Major-General John F. Miller has resigned his commission in the Army, and will in a few days take his departure for his home in California. General Miller was in the East at the breaking out of the war, and raised the Twenty-ninth regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and led the men in the hottest battles in the West, until severely wounded at Stone River. Upon his recovery he was made a brigadier-general and placed in command of the post of Nashville. He was subsequently brevetted major-general.

THE following officers are upon the staff of Major-General Wright, commanding the Department of Texas:—Brevet Colonel C. H. Whittlesey, Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Brigadier-General L. Kent, Provost-Marshal-General; Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. Noyes, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Medical Director; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Halsted, Aide-de-Camp; Brevet Major T. L. Hayden, Aide-de-Camp.

MAJOR W. G. Dickson, formerly inspector of artillery on the staff of Major-General Barry, has received the appointment of United States Marshal for the State of Georgia. The major was a resident of Savannah when the war broke out, and, although all his material interests lay in the South, yet they were sacrificed in what he conceived to be his duty to the country. He came North and entered the service, where he distinguished himself in the campaigns of the Western Army until the surrender of Johnston.

THE President has remitted the sentences in the case of Private Henry S. Humphrey, Company C, 5th Maine Volunteers, and in the cases of Privates Robert Brown, Wm. Wallis and Thomas Manly of the 5th Unattached Company Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, who were convicted of desertion and sentenced to be shot to death by musketry, and commuted the sentence to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of five years from August 1st, 1864, in such prison as the Secretary of War may indicate. The Secretary of War has designated Fort Delaware as the place of confinement, where the prisoners will be sent, in charge of a suitable guard, under the orders of the Commanding General of the Department of Washington for the execution of their sentences.

ARMY GAZETTE.

GENERAL A. J. SMITH'S FAREWELL TO THE SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 8, 1865.

General Orders No. 35.

The Sixteenth Army corps having been discontinued as an organization, by orders from the President, the Major-General commanding deems it proper and just to express to the troops heretofore comprising it his appreciation of the long and arduous service, the unwearied patriotism, the cheerful obedience to orders, the dauntless courage and resistless morale which have won for you a high name in the records of your country, of which you may well be proud.

Fort De Russy, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Lake Chicot, Tupelo, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Blakely attest your gallantry and success during the last year of the war. You have never experienced defeat or repulse. Your military history is without blot or stain. With this record of your service you can return to your respective homes as mustered out with the consciousness that you have performed your full duty, won the respect and admiration of your commanders, and well deserve the confidence and trust of the country that in her hour of danger placed you in ranks and trusted to you her battles. Still continue to merit that confidence and trust by becoming as good citizens as you have been soldiers.

Remember that for a republican government the main requisite is enlightened, moral and industrious citizens. Unless you become such the results of your entire service are lost to you. Let the memory of what you have endured endear to you every foot of American soil. Having asserted the supremacy of the General Government in arms, assist now in creating for it a glorious future among nations.

A. J. SMITH, Major-General.

JAMES B. COMSTOCK, Captain and A. A. G.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Joseph G. Vandye, Fourth New York artillery, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offenses hereinafter specified, is hereby notified that he will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless, within fifteen days from this date, he appears before the Military Commission in session in this city, of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charge of desertion.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 28.—Commodore George S. Bell, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Surgeon Richard C. Dean, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Second Assistant Engineers John H. Scott, Philip R. Voorhees and Cipriano Andrade, to the *Tuscarora*.

AUGUST 29.—Second Assistant Engineer Joseph B. Upham, to the *Ticonderoga*.

AUGUST 30.—Professor H. H. Lockwood, to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

Ensign George H. Wadleigh, and Gunner John A. McDonald, to the *Ticonderoga*.

Sailmaker John C. Herbert, to the *Ticonderoga*.

AUGUST 31.—First Assistant Engineer Henry B. Nones, to duty at New York, under the direction of Rear-Admiral Gregory, as an Assistant to Chief Engineer G. R. Johnson.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Gunner Joseph Smith, to the *Ticonderoga*.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Commander Charles H. B. Caldwell, to special duty at Portsmouth, N. H., in making an inventory of all public property in the Naval Storekeeper's department, at the Navy Yard at that place.

DETACHED.

AUGUST 28.—Second Assistant Engineer Albert Jackson, from the *Spirae*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James E. Jonett, from the Navy Yard, New York, and, granted leave.

Lieutenant A. T. Snell, from ordnance duty at Boston, Mass., and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

AUGUST 30.—Boatswain Thomas Smith, Carpenter William M. Loughton, from the *Constitution*, and waiting orders.

Boatswain John A. Briscoe, from the *North Carolina*, and waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon George H. Cook, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the *Massachusetts*.

Carpenter Joseph G. Thomas, from the *Princeton*, and ordered to the *Ticonderoga*.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Assistant Paymaster Edwin Putman, from the *Portsmouth*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Assistant Surgeon William P. Baird, and Gunner William Cheney from the *Portsmouth*, and waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Second Assistant Engineer William H. Badlam, from the *Huntsville*, and waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer W. M. Barr, from the *State of Georgia*, and waiting orders.

Acting Ensign Newell Ludlow, First Assistant Engineers P. A. Benick, Cleland Lindsey and R. H. Thurston, Second Assistant Engineers H. H. Cline, Philip Miller, F. B. Allen and J. G. Bromsaham, Third Assistant Engineers C. J. Hobighorst and Wesley Tennimore, from the *Dictator*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis M. Bunce, from the *Dictator*, and ordered to command the *Monadnock*.

Commander George H. Preble, from the command of the *State of Georgia*, and waiting orders.

Commander John Rodgers, from the command of the *Dictator*, and ordered to command the *Vanderbilt*.

Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, from the *Dictator*, and ordered to special duty connected with the laying up of that vessel.

Surgeon Joseph Wilson, from the *Vanderbilt*, on the reporting of his relief, and waiting orders.

Surgeon George Peck, from the *Dictator* and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Paymaster William G. Marcy, from the *Dictator*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

ORDERS REVOKED.

AUGUST 28.—First Assistant Engineer James H. Morrison, and Second Assistant Engineer C. F. Moyer, to the *Tuscarora*, and they are placed on waiting orders.

AUGUST 29.—Third Assistant Engineer James D. Lee, to the *Ticonderoga*, and waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Gunner John McDonald, to the *Ticonderoga*, and waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Commander James N. Watson, detaching him from duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Twelfth District, and he is ordered to continue in those duties.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 2.—Lieutenant-Commander Edward E. Stone, as Lighthouse Inspector Sixth District.

Lieutenant-Commander S. R. Franklin, as Lighthouse Inspector Ninth District.

Commander William Reynolds, as Lighthouse Inspector Twelfth District.

APPOINTED.

AUGUST 28.—Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and ordered to Annapolis, Md., by the 1st proximo, for this duty.

George H. White, of Danville, Pa., First Assistant Engineer.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

AUGUST 28.—Midshipman Thomas S. Wilson, at Washington, D. C.

AUGUST 31.—Second Assistant Engineer Charles H. Ball, of Baltimore, Md.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

AUGUST 28.—Acting Assistant Surgeon A. C. Fowler, to the *Bibb*.

Acting Ensign Hugh Jones, to the *Tacoma*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Gilbert W. Scobey, to the *Monomah*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Lars M. Reenstjema, to the *Trans*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William A. McLarty, to the *Tuscarora*.

August 29.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Preston Cropper, to the Gulf Squadron.
Acting Assistant Paymaster E. Mellach, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of this department.

August 30.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Patterson, to duty in charge of Naval Stores at Bay Point, S. C.
Acting Chief Engineer James M. Adams, to the *Tonawanda*.
Acting Ensign William Field, to the *Rhode Island*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles Koehl, to the *De Soto*.
August 31.—Acting Ensign Samuel L. Beane, to the *Don*.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Marcus H. Perry, to the *Tacony*.
SEPTEMBER 1.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Campbell McEwen, to the *Wazoo*.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Mitchell, to the *Hornet*.
Acting Ensign James B. Henderson, to the *Bacon*.
SEPTEMBER 2.—Acting Master W. H. Mager, to the *Port Royal*.
Acting Ensign R. L. M. Jones, to the Gulf Squadron.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. H. Maies, to command the *Florida*.
Acting Master E. Biondi, to the *Vermont*.

DETACHED.

August 28.—Acting Master A. C. Starrett, and Acting Gunner James Addison, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Robert Mulready, Acting Second Assistant Engineer George S. Geor, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer James B. Johnson, from the *Philadelphia*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William H. Johnson, Acting Third Assistant Engineer W. G. Wright, John W. Grant, A. L. Churchill and Albert P. Smith, from the *Emma*, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Watters, George W. Beard and Ambrose Straub, from the *Gladius*, and granted leave.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer James M. Battin, from the *Yazoo*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Deacon, from the *Miantonomah*, on the reporting of his relief, and granted leave.
Acting Master Henry Keyser, from the Navy Yard at Mare Island, Cal., and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Leland, from the *South Carolina*, and ordered to the *Beauregard*.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. J. Coop, from the *Shawnee*, and ordered to the *Onward*.

Acting Master Thomas M. Farrell, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.
August 29.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. N. Gould, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Thomas John Hamilton, from the *Preston*, and granted leave.
Acting Chief Engineer Charles L. Carty, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Master George J. Groves, Acting Ensigns James M. Flynt and R. T. Lamport, and Mate George H. Grosvenor, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Chief Engineer James Fleming, Acting First Assistant Engineers George Hubbard and Edward C. Peck, Acting Second Assistant Engineers William M. Mix, William J. Milligan, Thomas Neely John M. Hyman, Fayette G. Seavey and Daniel G. Miller, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Joseph Werner, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

August 30.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Edward T. Devere, Acting Master Samuel A. Swinerton, Acting Ensigns J. F. Blanchard, A. D. Campbell, Charles Hall and John Daley, Acting Second Assistant Engineer John P. Cloyd, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Henry E. Rhodes, R. W. Burlingame and Thomas Canfield, from the *Huntsville*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant William H. Maies, Acting Master David Organ, Acting Ensigns R. F. Dodge and D'Arcy M. Gaskins, from the *Santee*, and granted leave.

Acting Master Thomas D. Babb, and Acting Ensign H. E. Tinkham, from the *Constitution*, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Surgeon E. R. Hutchins, from the *Massachusetts*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer David Fraser, from the *Tonawanda*, and granted leave.
Acting Second Assistant Engineers Stephen K. Coster and William W. Collier, from the *De Soto*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeons M. L. Gerould and M. A. Miller, Acting Master John H. Welsh, Acting Ensigns Archy S. Palmer, William Sill, Adolph H. Bocking and Frank W. Halstead, Acting Chief Engineer James B. Fulton, Acting First Assistant Engineer William McLean, Acting Second Assistant Engineers George W. Gough and Philip Sheridan, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer J. W. Cassell, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.
Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Stamm, from the *Huntsville*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer E. H. Keith, from the Atlantic Squadron, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Theodore D. Coffey, from the *Wazoo*, and ordered to the *De Soto*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Alvan Dodge, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer C. B. Nichol, from the *Huntsville*, and granted leave.
Mate Edward C. Bradbury, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and granted leave.

Mate Byron Tripler, Geo. B. Hall and William Parks, from the *Huntsville*, and waiting orders.

August 31.—Acting Ensign R. L. Omensetter, from the *Don*, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Levi Robbins, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer Fred. D. Stuart, Jr., from the *Hornet*, and granted leave.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer F. W. Moore, Jr., from the *Tacony*, and ordered to the *Tonawanda*.

Mate John D. Holmes, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.
Acting Ensigns William M. Ernst and Thomas M. Lewis, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Acting Ensign Peter Lake, Acting Chief Engineers J. W. Harrup and George W. Walker, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer James T. Slack, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

Mate James Henry, from the *Onward*, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.
Mate W. A. Hannah, from the *Portsmouth*, and waiting orders.

Mate Thomas L. Fisher and Joseph S. Leon, from the *Hope*, and waiting orders.
Mate Joseph Budson, from the *Powhatan*, and granted leave.

Mate William H. Howard, from the *Heidel*, and granted leave.
Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander R. B. Smith, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant F. J. Gover, Acting Master John H. Allen, Acting Ensigns S. H. Berins and John P. Parsons, Acting Boatswain John Smith from the *Portsmouth*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. L. Churchill, Acting Ensigns Andy Harshorn and George F. Curtis, from the *Hope*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign A. L. C. Boirie, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Whedon, from the *Don*, and granted leave.
Acting Ensign Jarvis Wilson, from the *Bacon*, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer A. M. Clements, from the Gulf Squadron, and ordered North.
SEPTEMBER 2.—Acting Master John McGowan, Jr., Acting Ensigns Cornelius Washburn, John R. P. Atkins, F. A. Strandburg and W. G. Cowell, Acting First Assistant Engineer Andrew Ingles, Acting Second Assistant Engineers Jonathan W. Hackett and Bema Cook and Acting Third Assistant Engineer William H. Waite, from the *State of Georgia*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenants George A. Smith, C. C. Kingsbury and Jacob Kimball, Acting Ensigns Willis Howe and R. B. Barclay, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer Byron W. Worsley, from the *Delator*, and granted leave.

Acting Ensign R. W. Parker, from the *Valparaiso*, and granted leave.
Acting Master William F. Hunt, from the *Port Royal*, and granted leave.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank P. Hastings, from the *State of Georgia*, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles S. Eastwood, from the *State of Georgia*, and waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Chester O. Wood, from the *State of Georgia*, and waiting orders.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Francis Withers, from the *Gannet*, and waiting orders.

Acting Master H. G. Macy, from the *Vermont*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.
Acting Ensign Willis Howe, from the *Delator*, and ordered to the *Vanderbilt*.

Mates David Fader and John Pont, from the *State of Georgia*, and waiting orders.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. S. Hayward, from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

ORDERS REVOKED.

August 28.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Henry Jones, to the *De Soto*, and he will remain on leave of absence.
Acting Third Assistant Engineer Marcus H. Perry, to the *Tuscarora*, and placed on waiting orders.

August 30.—Acting Ensign W. L. Gilley, to the *Rhode Island*.
Acting Ensign N. W. Wait, to the *Tacony*.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

August 30.—Acting Assistant Surgeon E. L. Draper, at Mound City, Ill.
SEPTEMBER 1.—Acting Ensign C. B. Boutelle, of the *Camarache*.
SEPTEMBER 2.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander William Budd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

August 29.—The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Third Assistant Engineer Walter Taylor is hereby revoked, and a leave of absence granted him.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting First Assistant Engineer R. P. Morrow, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William Jayne and Abel H. Porter are hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

August 30.—The acceptance of the resignations of Mates Sherwood B. Reed and B. F. Craig are hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

The honorable discharge granted Acting Ensign R. R. Donnell, is hereby revoked, and he is granted leave.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Ensign Joseph W. Crowell is hereby revoked.

The acceptance of the resignations of Acting Ensign Matt. K. Haines, Mates Henry S. Odert, William J. Rudd, Cornelius Dewese, Jr., Henry C. Bates and Charles Murray, and hereby revoked, and they are detached from the Mississippi Squadron, and granted leave.

SEPTEMBER 1.—So much of the sentence as requires the confinement of Acting Ensign William Hunter, now confined at the Navy Yard, Boston, is hereby remitted, and he is dishonorably discharged the service of the United States.

The acceptance of the resignation of Acting Master A. L. Emerson is hereby revoked, and he is detached from the *Kennebec*, and granted leave.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending September 2, 1865:—

William Smith, coal-heaver, September 5, 1864, Mississippi River, off Fort Adams.

Henry Whitney, seaman, April 21, 1864, U. S. steamer *Benfit*.
Lyman Bartholomew, acting master, December 20, 1864, Cairo, Ill.
Edward Butler (colored), landsman, August 24, 1863, U. S. steamer *Marblehead*.

Thomas L. Conling, landsman, August 2, U. S. steamer *Agawam*.
Rufin Penis, landsman, July 14, U. S. steamer *Wm. Badger*.
William Williams, landsman, July 28, U. S. steamer *Wm. Badger*.
Henry Flowers, landsman, August 26, U. S. steamer *Philadelphia*.
Frank Armstrong, captain of the hold, August 10, U. S. steamer *Abeona*.

Christian Falck, ordinary seaman, August 23, U. S. steamer *State of Georgia*.
Alexander Brown (colored), coal-heaver, August 19, U. S. steamer *Kansas*.

Thomas K. Ward, seaman, August 25, Naval Hospital, New York.
James Anderson, seaman, August 14, U. S. ship *John Adams*.
George H. Coffin, ordinary seaman, August 28, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

NAVAL REGISTER.

DACOTAH, screw, 8, arrived at the Philadelphia Yard on Thursday, August 31st, from Cayenne, via St. Thomas. The *Dacotah* left Boston for the Pacific Squadron, but after leaving Cayenne, into which she put for coal, her engines became completely disabled, rendering her return necessary.

Commander, John Guest; Lieutenant-Commander, Geo. B. White; Lieutenants, P. S. Brown, H. J. Blake; Ensigns, Douglas Cassel, G. T. Davis; Passed Assistant Surgeon, A. A. Hoehling; Assistant Paymaster, Jas. F. Hamilton; Engineers, Chief, W. J. Lamden; Second Assistants, Ames, Michner, Roche; Third Assistants, Manning, Chase, Deaver.

FLORIDA, paddle-wheel, 7, has sailed from Newport for Annapolis, with the last of the effects of the Naval Academy.

GUERRE, screw, 23, will be launched from the Boston Navy Yard on Saturday. She was commenced by Naval Constructor W. L. Hanscom, who was later transferred to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

The following are the dimensions of the vessel:—Length, 333 feet 6 inches; beam, 46 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet 6 inches. According to old measurement, she is 3,177 tons; but under the new law, 2,490 tons.

KITTATINNY, schooner, 6, arrived at New York on the 1st from Pensacola. Her officers are as follows:—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant commanding, S. P. Crafts; Acting Paymaster, O. E. Mitchell; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, E. D. Springer; Acting Ensign, C. A. Cannon, Wm. F. Chatfield; Mate, J. E. Travis.

LANCASTER, screw, 30.—One of the officers of the flagship *Lancaster*, writing home, gives information of the disaster to the flagship while off the coast of California, which nearly caused the vessel to founder.

She was struck by a tornado, and before it ceased, she became almost a wreck. Our informant writes, "she that was looking so beautiful a week ago, is now used up. Even the oakum between the seams in her decks has been pressed out one-eighth of an inch; so great was the strain, she labored dreadfully in the sea, and seemed to twist to pieces at every plunge; but she has safely delivered us, and we all can be thankful. We shall remain at Acapulco for repairs, for a while. This gale was in the Gulf of California, 200 miles from land."

MIANTONOMAH, 2, turreted iron-clad, has been ordered to prepare for a trial trip at sea, along the coast. Chief-Engineer King will fit her out for one month's service.

MOHICAN, screw, 10, has been thoroughly overhauled at the Boston Navy Yard, and was to leave the dock some time this week.

ONWARD, ship, 9, has been put into commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and will sail in a few days for Brazil, taking out a mail for vessels on that station. Commander, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Pierre Giraud; Acting Master, James L. Plunkett; Acting Ensigns, J. R. Peacock, Samuel L. Griffin, James Henry; Paymaster, H. M. Denniston; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, W. F. Hutchinson.

POWHATAN, paddle-wheel, 22, is to come out of Sampson's Dry Dock, East Boston, whenever there is a high course of tides.

STATE OF GEORGIA, paddle-wheel, 8, at New York from Aspinwall, lies at anchor near Ellis's Island, and as soon as she discharges her ordnance stores, will probably go out of commission and be sold. This vessel sailed from Aspinwall on the 17th of August, and touched at Cape Haytien on her way home. She was relieved at Aspinwall by the *James Adger*. The following are her officers:—Commander, Geo. Henry Preble; Acting Master and Executive Officer, J. McGowan,

Jr.; Acting Ensigns, F. A. Strandberg, C. Washburne, W. G. Cowell, J. R. P. Atkins; Acting Assistant Paymaster, F. F. Hastings; Acting Assistant Surgeon, C. S. Eastwood; Acting Mates, D. Feder, J. Point; Engineers, Acting First Assistant, Andrew Ingles; Acting Second Assistants, J. W. Hackett, Wm. Barr, B. Cook; Acting Third Assistant, W. H. Waite, C. G. Wood; Paymaster's Clerk, G. W. Hammond.

TUSCARORA, screw, 10, will go into commission in a few days, at the Boston Navy Yard.

VINCENNES, sloop, 10, is at Boston Navy Yard, where riggers are stripping her preparatory to her going out of service.

THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

SOME time since the Treasury Department ordered the construction of six steam revenue cutters for the Lakes. The contracts for two of them were awarded to Peck and Kirby, of Buffalo. Work was commenced on them in March, 1864, and has progressed as rapidly as circumstances would permit. In a few days more the two cutters *John Sherman* and *William Pitt Fessenden* will be in commission and doing duty on Lake Erie. Both vessels are of the same and the following dimensions:—Length 180 feet, beam 29 feet, depth of hold 11 feet.

The engines were built by Fletcher, Harrison & Co., at the North River Iron Works of this city, and are pronounced the finest pieces of mechanism on the Western waters. The engines have each a 48-inch cylinder with 9 feet stroke of piston. The boiler is 9 feet shell and 33 feet in length. The blower engine has a 12-inch cylinder and 12-inch stroke of piston. The wheels are 25 feet in diameter and 8 feet face.

The engines cost about \$75,000 each, and the boats complete, without armament, \$160,000 each. The trial trip of the *John Sherman* took place on Thursday afternoon of last week, and an elegant party were on board to witness the performance of the fastest vessel on the Lakes, as she proved to be on that occasion. Senator Sherman was among the guests, and Mr. Peck, her builder, Andrew Fletcher, of New York, Captain Knapp, Government Superintendent of the hull, and M. H. Plunkett, Superintending Engineer. With 38 pounds of steam the engine made 29 revolutions per minute, cutting off at half stroke, the engine working smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

During the trial trip the *Sherman* tested her speed with the *Pacific* and *Canastota* and other fast steamers, and ran by them with perfect ease.

The *Sherman* was absent on the trip about three hours, and in that time made a distance of about fifty miles, going at the rate of eighteen knots per hour. When everything has worked down to its bearings, it is believed she can make twenty miles an hour with ease and safety.

The armament for the *Sherman* will consist of rifled guns and a couple of brass howitzers, and when completed, will be a credit to our Revenue Marine force upon the Lakes. Hitherto sailing vessels have performed Revenue Marine duty on these waters, and it due to say that to Mr. Harrington, late Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent of Construction and Repairs at New York, the country is indebted for the introduction of steam into the lake cutters. The engines were built by Fletcher, Harrison & Co., and shipped out there for the reason it was considered that a better piece of workmanship could be produced by them, and in less time, than any firm in the West.

The Treasury Department have purchased the gunboats *Delaware* and *Nansemond* for the Revenue Marine service, paying \$80,000 for the former, and \$20,000 for the latter. They are both at Baltimore, being fitted for service. The *Delaware* is intended for the coast of Texas, and the *Nansemond* for the coast of Georgia.

The breakwater now being erected at the picturesque Port Erin Bay, in the Isle of Man, at a cost of nearly £60,000, is making great progress. Port Erin Bay is an almost naturally formed harbor of refuge, requiring merely the breakwater now being erected in front of part of the entrance to completely land-lock it. The adjoining coast is very rocky and precipitous, and therefore the Port Erin Harbor of Refuge will be of great service, especially to the immense herring fleet belonging to the island, and also to the shipping, lying, as it does, right in the track of the American and Irish traders. During the last few weeks Mr. MATTHEWS, the Engineer of the works, has been superintending preparations which have been actively made to clear away by explosion an immense mass of rocks which interfered with the progress of the works. For this purpose fourteen chambers, each about 25 feet deep, were drilled into the solid rocks, which are so hard that it fully occupied the time of three men several days to drill each chamber. In each chamber was deposited 50 lbs. of gunpowder, so that altogether 700 lbs. of powder was used. Fourteen men were told off to fire the fuses, and at a given signal they attached the matches and quickly retired. The result is thus described by an eyewitness:—"In a very short time, during which the spectators held their breath from 'exciting expectancy, about half a dozen of the chambers 'exploded, and, with a dull, heavy boom, hurled out an 'immense body of rocks. After a brief pause the earth 'again trembled, and the bosom of the adjoining ocean 'heaved, as the remaining chambers went off with a force 'that made you fancy you were in the vicinity of an earthquake during an eruption. The grand result was that 'about 20,000 tons of solid rock were torn from the position 'they had held for countless ages and hurled on to a road-way which, a few minutes before, had been as clear as a 'high road.' It will take a long time to clear away the immense amount of debris that was scattered over the road after the explosion, the report of which was heard several miles off. A celebrated English engineer, who was present on the occasion, said that the operation was eminently successful, and that he had never seen such an amount of rock displaced even with three times the quantity of powder that was used on this occasion. Since the commencement of the undertaking in October last an immense amount of labor has been performed. Three lines of tramways have been laid down, and two powerful locomotive cranes are in full operation.

In Washington, on Saturday last, at 11 o'clock P. M., Captain J. D. Morrison, company E, 194th O. V. I., was mortally wounded by the discharge of a pistol, while engaged in a scuffle with another party who was attempting to take the weapon from him, the ball entering his abdomen. The deceased was from Seneca, Ohio, and the officers of his regiment have caused his body to be embalmed to be sent to his family, which consists of wife and child.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

CAPTAIN A. N. Smith, chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, was at the Brooklyn Navy Yard one day this week.

Mr. Delano and Chief Engineer King, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, have been ordered to inspect the steamers for the new line to Brazil.

A STEAMER of two hundred tons is about leaving Hamburg, under command of Captain Hagemann, on an exploring tour to the Arctic Ocean, and is said to be the pioneer of an expedition upon a large scale. The expedition will proceed to the eastern coast of Spitzbergen, possibly also to Gillis Land, from which point the actual object of exploration will be entered upon. This is to ascertain by careful examination of the seas between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, whether Dr. Petermann's conjectures as to the direction of the Gulf stream are correct. The funds for the expedition have been partly raised by subscription among the Senate and citizens of Hamburg.

THE new steam corvette *Fusiyama* sailed from New York on the 4th for Japan, and will touch at Rio Janeiro, Cape of Good Hope and Hong Kong, from whence she will proceed direct to the main naval depot of the Tycoon. This vessel was built for the imperial government of Japan through an order of the American Minister resident in Japan, and with the consent of the United States Government, under the superintendence of Captain Joseph J. Constock, by Westervelt & Son of New York. She is 207 feet in length, 34 feet beam, and 15 feet depth of hold, and draws only 11 feet of water. She is brig-rigged, and has a bowsprit, jib and flying jibboom, and in every respect is a war vessel of the first class and speed, having made nearly thirteen knots by actual measurement, under steam alone. The armament of the *Fusiyama* consists of one 30-pounder Parrott on pivot on the forecastle, two 30-pounder Parrotts on broadside forward, one 100-pounder Parrott on pivot amidships, four 9-inch Dahlgren shell guns on broadside, two 24-pounders and two 12-pounders on broadside, making a total of twelve guns.

The following is a list of the vessels at the Portsmouth Navy Yard:—

Minnesota, screw frigate, 50 guns.....	Repairing.
Mackinaw, double-ender, 10 guns.....	Repairing.
Maratan, paddle-wheel, 10 guns.....	Repairing.
Pawnee, screw-sloop, 11 guns.....	Repairing.
Monticello, screw, 10 guns.....	In ordinary.
Daven, screw, 6 guns.....	In ordinary.
Winona, screw, 6 guns.....	In ordinary.
Galena, screw, 12 guns.....	In ordinary.
Fandania, sloop, 10 guns.....	Receiving ship.
T. A. Ward, schooner, 3 guns.....	In ordinary.
Porter, tug, 1 gun.....	Ordnance tug.
Emerald, paddle-wheel.....	Ferry boat.

The following vessels are building:—

Piscataqua.....	2490 tons.....	21 guns.
Minnetonka.....	2490 tons.....	21 guns.
Illinois.....	2490 tons.....	21 guns.
Pontocatoc.....	1443 tons.....	33 guns.
Passaconaway, I.....	1317 tons.....	4 guns.
Resaca.....	900 tons.....	10 guns.

The *Piscataqua* and *Illinois* are half built, and the *Minnetonka* two-thirds completed. The *Pontocatoc* is ready to receive her machinery. The iron-clad *Passaconaway* is ready to receive her side armor. The famous *Kearsarge* was built at this yard. Commodore Theoforus Bailey is the present commandant, and S. M. Pook the naval constructor.

THE third auction sale of United States (surplus) government vessels took place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the 5th. Of the fifteen vessels advertised to be sold only eight were sold. The others not receiving bids approximating their assessed value were withdrawn. The following vessels were sold:—

Name.	Price.	Purchaser.
Augusta Dismore.....	\$49,000.....	Smith & Deming.
Port Morgan.....	70,000.....	Ward & Co.
Hove.....	35,000.....	Benner & Brown.
Honduras.....	27,000.....	W. A. Lighthall.
Oleander.....	16,400.....	Smith & Deming.
Delta.....	5,700.....	C. & E. J. Peters.
Gama.....	5,100.....	J. D. Bocher.
Commodore Hull.....	12,500.....	Benner & Brown.
Shokoten.....	23,500.....	Captain Tift.
Bohio (brig).....	6,300.....	D. Trundy.

Total amount of sales, \$250,500.

The engines of the *Wando* were estimated to be worth \$120,000. The bids on her started at \$30,000, and run up to \$70,000, when she was knocked down to Benner and Brown. It was no sale, however. The *Queen* commenced at \$20,000 and run very slowly up to \$47,000, and the sale was stopped there as no body but "Benner and Brown" would bid any more. The *Daylight* could not be sold at any price, although Mr. Sturges, out of charity, bid as high as \$10,000. The Navy Department want \$30,000 for her. The inevitable Benner and Brown bid \$13,000 for the *Amaranthus*, but more money is required for her than that sum. The barge *Mangham* was withdrawn, being full of ordnance stores, and owing to a lack of accommodation she cannot be discharged for some time to come.

On the 6th, at G. street wharf, Washington, a number of vessels were sold under the direction of Captain E. S. Allen, of the Quartermaster's Department. The company assembled was large and the sales quite spirited for the most part. The *John Disney*, a side-

wheel ferry steamer, formerly known as the *Union*, and built by George Page, of Washington, sold for \$4,350, to O. Thorn. The screw tug *A. S. Page*, registered 144 tons, \$2,700, bought by Thomas Clyde, of Philadelphia. The *Farmer*, propeller, 185 tons, fitted for freight and passengers, \$3,100, same purchaser. The *Wavenock*, a stern-wheel steamer, 160 tons, built in 1863, light draught, and a good river boat, sold for \$10,750, to Cartwright & Co., of Norfolk, Va. The barges are in tolerable condition, several having been repaired and placed in order for service, sold at the following rates: The *Jas. L. Ellis*, \$435, to Wm. H. Phillips; *Jas. Henry*, \$100, same; *Mary E. Evans*, \$290, to John Pettibone; *Broad Mountain*, \$300, to Lewis McMurray; *Locust Mountain*, \$400, to Thos. Clyde; *Quartz*, a good barge in fine order, \$925, to Wm. H. Phillips. The canal boats, with two sets of harness each, were purchased, the *Loneconing* No. 1, for \$810, *America* for \$900, and *E. E. Blackman* for \$400, by Thomas Clyde. The ice breaker *Muncher* was bought by John Pettibone, for \$110, and the *Cruncher*, by W. H. Godey, for \$115. Two yawl boats, one in tolerable condition the other badly smashed, sold for \$55, to John Pettibone. The ship's cutter *Constitution* was bought by Lewis McMurray for \$95. After the sale of the above, two metallic life boats were sold, both apparently in fair condition, one to John T. Van Riswick, for \$100, the other smaller, to M. Cartwright & Co., for \$85. The sale was continued at the storehouse, where quite a lot of odds and ends, consisting of scrap iron, tables, grindstones, stoves, &c., were offered, and sold at prices satisfactory to purchasers.

The Dresden correspondence of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* has the following: "The well known Northern General McClellan has been sojourning in Dresden for the past few days. He is constantly visiting all the museums and examining the numerous collections of arms and trophies in this city. It is understood that he intends to devote himself to German military studies, and is now making himself thoroughly acquainted with the Prussian army, which, more than anything else, attracted his attention."

In reply to an inquiry whether officers capturing horses from guerrillas and turning them over to the United States and taking receipts therefor are entitled to compensation to the amount of the value of said animals, Comptroller Buckingham decides that such payments would be in conflict with all orders of the War Department and that the practice would result disastrously to the people of an invaded country, at the same time rendering the invaders infamous.

The fortifications in Plymouth county, Mass., are hereafter to be garrisoned by thirty regulars, who have been detached from the force at Fort Warren.

JUDGE Thomas M. Key, the present Democratic nominee for the Supreme Court Bench in Ohio, was a member of the staff of General McClellan when that officer was commanding the Armies of the United States.

THE Secretary of State announces that paroled prisoners asking passports as citizens of the United States, and against whom no special charges may be pending, will be furnished with passports on application therefor to the Department of State in the usual form. Such passports will, however, be issued upon the condition that the applicants do not return to the United States without leave of the President. Other persons implicated in the Rebellion, who may wish to go abroad, will apply to the Department of State for passports, and applications will be disposed of according to the merits of the several cases.

[Special Notice.]

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MARRIED

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

STEWART-TUFTS.—In Andover, Mass., Thursday, August 24, by Rev. Charles Smith, EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster U. S. Navy, to Miss LAURA S., daughter of Charles Tufts, of Andover.

SELFRIDGE-SHEPLEY.—In Portland, August 23, Lieutenant Commander T. O. SELFRIDGE, U.S.N., to Miss MELLIE F., daughter of General G. F. SHEPLEY, of Portland, Me.

DAVENPORT-FIELD.—At the First Congregational church, New London, Conn., August 30, at 7 P. M., by Rev. THOMAS M. D. FIELD, of that city. No cards.

HAYWARD-NORTH.—At Zion church, New York city, on Thursday, August 24, by Rev. Dr. Harold, Lieutenant G. W. HAYWARD, U.S.N., to Miss SARAH, daughter of Dr. R. L. North, of Charleston, S. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

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4 00 p. m. Pawling Train, stopping at Fordham, West Mount Vernon, White Plains, and all stations North.
4 40 p. m. Albany and Troy Express Train, stopping at Croton Falls, Pawling, Dover Plains, Amenia, Millerton, Hillsdale and Chatham; connecting at Chatham with Western Road for points East, and at Albany with Express Train for the West.
5 00 p. m. SLEEPING CARS attached at Albany.
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